Wednesday,
25th July, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME V, 1956

(16th July to 10th August 1956

THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

(Vol. V, Nos. 1—20—16th July to 10th August, 1956).

	COLUMNS
No. 1. *Monday, 16th July, 1956.*	
Member Sworn.....	1
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1, 3 to 8, 10 to 12, 14 to 21, 23 to 25, 27, 29 to 31 .	1—29
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2, 9, 13, 22, 28, 32 to 34.	30—33
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 22, 24, 25	33—44
Daily Digest	45—46
No. 2. *Tuesday, 17th July, 1956.*	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 35, 39, 41, 42, 44 to 50, 52 to 57, 60 and 61 . .	47—75
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 36 to 38, 40, 43, 51, 58, 59, 62 to 67 . . .	75—80
Unstarred Questions Nos. 26 to 59	80—96
Daily Digest	97—100
No. 3. *Wednesday, 18th July 1956.*	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 68, 69, 71 to 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 90 to 93, 96 to 99	101—29
Written Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 70, 75, 77, 79, 81, 84, 87, 89, 94, 95, 100 to 113, 115 to 128	129—44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 60 to 81, 83	144—52
Correction of Answer to Starred Question—	152—54
Daily Digest	155—58
No. 4. *Friday, 20th July, 1956.*	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 129 to 132, 134, 136 to 138, 140, 141, 143, 147, 153, 156, 157, 135, 139	
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 133, 144 to 146, 148, 149, 154, 155, 15	
Unstarred Questions Nos. 84 to 101	
Daily Digest	
No. 5. *Saturday, 21st July, 1956.*	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 159 to 167, 169, 171, 172, 174 to 176, 180 to 186 .	203—31
Short Notice Question No. 1	231—35
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 168, 170, 173, 177, 178, 187 to 196	235—40
Unstarred Questions Nos. 102 to 130	240—56
Daily Digest	257—60

No. 6. *Tuesday, 24th July, 1956.* COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 197 to 202, 204 to 206, 208, 209 212, 213. 216 to 227, 215, 210 . . . . . 261—91

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 203, 207, 211, 214. . . . . 291—93

Unstarred Questions Nos. 131 to 139 . . . . . 293—98

Daily Digest . . . . . 299—300

No. 7. *Wednesday, 25th July, 1956.*

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 228 to 242, 244 to 252, 254 and 255 . . . 301—30

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 243, 253, 256 to 286 . . . . . 330—42

Unstarred Questions Nos. 140 to 176 . . . . . 352—58

Daily Digest . . . . . 359—62

No. 8. *Thursday, 26th July, 1956.*

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 287 to 292, 294 to 298, 300 to 302, 304 to 311, 314 363—91

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 293, 299, 303, 312, 313, 315 to 339, 341 . . 391—404

Unstarred Questions Nos. 177 to 210 . . . . . 404—16

Daily Digest . . . . . 417—20

No. 9. *Friday, 27th July, 1956.*

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 342, 344, 346 to 348, 354, 374, 349 to 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 361 and 362 . . . . . 421—45

Short Notice Questions Nos. 2 to 4 . . . . . 445—57

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 343, 345, 357, 360, 364 to 373, 375 to 382, 384 to 393 . . . . . 457—70

Unstarred Questions Nos. 212 to 240 . . . . . 470—82

Daily Digest . . . . . 483—86

No. 10. *Saturday, 28th July, 1956.*

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 396, 398 to 400, 402 to 406, 408, 411, 412, 415, 417, 418, 420, 421, 423, 426, 429, 431, 432, 435, 436 . . . . . 487—515

Short Notice Question No. 5 . . . . . 515—18

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 394, 395, 397, 401, 407, 409, 410, 413, 414, 416, 419, 424, 425, 428, 430, 433, 434, 437, 438 to 447 . . . . . 518—29

Unstarred Questions Nos. 241 to 261 . . . . . 529—38

Daily Digest . . . . . 539—40

	COLUMNS
No. 11. *Monday, 30th July, 1956.*	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 451 to 454, 456 to 460, 462, 463, 466, 468, 469, 471 to 477, 479, 480	541—69
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 448 to 450, 455, 461, 464, 465, 467, 470, 478, 481 to 500	569—82
Unstarred Questions Nos. 262 to 296	582—98
Daily Digest	599—602
No. 12. *Tuesday, 31st July, 1956.*	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 505 to 509, 511 to 522, 525, 528, 529, 531, 534 to 536	603—32
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 501 to 504, 510, 523, 524, 526, 527, 530, 532, 533, 537 to 539, 541 to 557	632—44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 297 to 336	644—58
Daily Digest	659—74
No. 13. *Wednesday, 1st August, 1956.*	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 560, 561, 563 to 565, 567, 568, 571, 573 to 577, 579, 580	675—91
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 558, 559, 562, 566, 569, 570, 572, 578, 581 to 598, 600 to 606, 608 and 609	691—703
Unstarred Questions Nos. 337 to 351	704—10
Daily Digest	711—12
No. 14. *Thursday, 2nd August, 1956.*	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 611, 613 to 617, 619 to 624, 626 to 629, 631 to 634, 637, 638, 640 to 642, 644	713—40
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 610, 612, 618, 625, 630, 635, 636, 639, 643, 645 to 672	740—56
Unstarred Questions Nos. 352 to 382	756—70
Daily Digest	771—74
No. 15. *Friday, 3rd August, 1956.*	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 673 to 678, 680, 682 to 684, 686, 687, 690, 691, 693, 695 to 698, 701 to 705	775—803
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 679, 681, 685, 688, 689, 692, 694, 700, 706 to 721	803—12
Unstarred Questions Nos. 383 to 412 and 414	812—26
Daily Digest	827—30
No. 16. *Monday, 6th August, 1956.*	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 722 to 727, 729 to 733, 735 to 737, 741 to 743, 746, 748 to 750.	831—58
Short Notice Question No. 6	858—5
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 728, 734, 738 to 740, 745, 747, 751 to 755, 757 to 776, 778 to 780, 782, 783.	860—7
Unstarred Questions Nos. 415 to 439, 441 to 443	874—8
Daily Digest	887—90

No. 17. *Tuesday, 7th August,* 1956. COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 784, 786, 787, 789, 790, 792 to 797, 799 to 803, 805 806, 808 to 810 . . . . . 851—917
Short Notice Question No. 7 917
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 785, 788, 791, 798, 804, 807, 811 to 836, 838 to 847 . 918—34
Unstarred Questions Nos. 444 to 486, 488 to 494 . . . . . 934—57
Daily Digest . . . . . 957—60

No. 18. *Wednesday, 8th August,* 1956.

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 848 to 867, 869, 870 . . . . 961—88
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 868, 871 to 893 . . . . 988—97
Unstarred Questions Nos. 495 to 529 . . . . 997—1012
Daily Digest . . . . . 1013—16

No. 19. *Thursday, 9th August,* 1956.

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 894, 896 to 900, 903, 905 to 907, 909, 914, 915, 918, 921 to 923, 925 to 931 . . . . . 1017—44
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 895, 901, 902, 904, 908, 910 to 913, 916, 917, 919, 920, 924, 932 to 942 . . . . . 1044—52
Unstarred Questions Nos. 530 to 553 . . . . . 1052—62
Daily Digest . . . . . 1063—64

No. 20. *Friday,* 10*th August,* 1956.

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 944 to 947, 949, 950, 953 to 957, 959 to 964, 966, 984, 967, 968 . . . . . 1065—93
Short Notice Question No. 8 1093
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 943, 948, 951, 952, 958, 965, 969 to 983, 985 to 993 . 1094—1104
Unstarred Questions Nos. 554 to 603 . . . . . 1104—27
Daily Digest . . . . . 1127—30
Index . . . . . I—172

LOK SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

A

Abdullabhai, Mulla Taherali Mulla (Chanda).

Abdus Sattar, Shri (Kalna-Katwa).

Achal Singh, Seth [Agra Distt. (West)].

Achalu, Shri Sunkam (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Achint Ram, Lala (Hissar).

Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Crangannur).

Agarawal, Shri Hoti Lal [Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—(West) *cum* Jhansi Distt.—(North)].

Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—(East)].

Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).

Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdaspur).

Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).

Altekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North Satara).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo Hills).

Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-Mahasu).

Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).

Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah (Bidar).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh Distt.—West).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Tirupati).

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Rampur Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—West).

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santhal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja-Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Badam Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun Distt.—West).

Bagdi, Shri Magan Lal (Mahasamund).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).

Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahr).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshah Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midnapore-Jhargram).

Bansal, Shri Ghamandi Lal (Jhajjar-Rewari).

Bansilal, Shri (Jaipur).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Barupal, Shri Panna Lall (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkur).

Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).

Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond Harbour).

Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna *cum* Shahabad).

Bhakt Darshan, Shri [Garhwal Distt.—(East) *cum* Moradabad Distt.—(North-East)]

Bharati, Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo (Yeotmal).

Bhargava, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer South).

Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Gurgaon).

Bhartiya, Shri Shaligram Ramchandra (West Khandesh).

Bhatkar, Shri Laxman Shrawan (Buldana-Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

B—*contd.*

Bhatt, Shri Chandrashanker (Broach).

Bhawani Singh, Shri (Barmer-Jalore).

Bhawanji, Shri (Kutch West).

Bheekha Bhai, Shri (Banswara—Dungarpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishna Rao (Ratnagiri North).

Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri [Jaunpur Distt.—(East)].

Biren Dutt, Shri (Tripura West).

Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).

Boovaraghasamy, Shri V. (Perambalur).

Borkar, Shrimati Anusayabai (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Borooah, Shri Dev Kanta (Nowgong).

Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).

Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitanath (Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Buchhikotaiah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chaliha, Shri Bimalaprosad (Sibsagar—North-Lakhimpur).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Tiruvallur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chatterjea, Shri Tushar (Serampore).

Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).

Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Hooghly).

Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijayavada).

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal [Etah Distt.—(Central)].

Chaudhary, Shri Ganeshi Lal [Shahjahanpur Distt.—(North) *cum* Kheri—(East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).

Chettiar, Shri N. Vr. N. Ar. Nagappa (Ramanathapuram).

Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (Tiruppur).

Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).

Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal).

D

Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Damodaran, Shri G. R. (Pollachi).

Damodaran, Shri Nettur P. (Tellicherry).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri B. (Jaipur-Keonjhar).

Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).

Das, Shri Beli Ram (Barpeta).

Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Ganjam South).

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Gaya East.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpore).

Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal-V Cuttack).

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga Central)

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum North).

Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills).

Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh (Kalahandi-Bolangir).

Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chaibassa—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Surat).

Desai, Shri Khandubhai Kasanji (Halar).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati East).

D—*contd.*

Deshmukh, Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath (Kolaba).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West).

Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik Central).

Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam (Guna).

Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).

Dhulekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal (Basti Distt.—(Central-East) *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—(West)—Reserved—Sch. Caste].

Digambar Singh, Shri (Etah Distt.—(West *cum* Mainpuri Distt.—(West) *cum* Mathura Distt.—(East)].

Diwan, Shri Raghavendrarao Srinivasrao (Osmanabad).

Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].

Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharlal (Bijapur North).

Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West).

Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah).

Dwivedi, Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.).

E

Eacharan, Shri Iyyunni (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ebenezer, Dr. S. A. (Vikarabad).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

Fotedar, Pandit Sheo Narayan (Jammu and Kashmir).

G

Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central)

Gadilingana Gowd, Shri (Kurnool).

Gami Mailudora, Shri (Visakhapatnam—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. (East)].

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East).

Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ganpati Ram, Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes)].

Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).

Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).

Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Malda).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).

Ghulam Qader, Shri (Jammu and Kashmir).

Gidwani, Shri Choithram Partabrai (Thana)

Giri, Shri V. V. (Pathapatnam).

Giridhari Bhoi, Shri (Kalahandi-Bolangir) Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).

Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).

Gounder, Shri K. [Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam).

Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).

Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt.—East).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—South—East).

Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

H

Hansda, Shri Benjamin (Purnea *cum* Santa Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Hasda, Shri Subodh (Midnapore-Jhargram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

H—*contd.*

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Kapurthala-Bhatinda).

Hyder Husein, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt.—North).

I

Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North-East).

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Fazilka-Sirsa).

Islamuddin, Shri Muhammad (Purnea—North-East).

Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Shahabad South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).

Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt.—South).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserve d—Sch. Tribes).

aisoorya, Dr. N. M. (Medak).

ajware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jatav-vir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jayaraman, Shri A. (Tindivanam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jayashri, Shrimati (Bombay-Suburban).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar (Jaipur-Keonjhar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Niranjan (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

ethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur Central).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich Distt.—West).

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol-Sidhi).

Joshi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).

Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya (Yadgir).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-Rajgarh).

Joshi, Shri Moreshwar Dinkar (Ratnagiri South).

Joshi, Shri Nandlal (Indore).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).

Jwala Prashad, Shri (Ajmer North).

K

Kachiroyar, Shri N. D. Govindaswami (Cuddalore).

Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North-West).

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoshangabad).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Nambevrao (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kandasamy, Shri S. K. Babie (Tiruchengode).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Shri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah-Jhalawar).

Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath (Mandsaur).

Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North *cum* Faizabad Distt.—South-West).

Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).

Keshavaiengar, Shri N. (Bangalore North).

K—*contd.*

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Sultanpur Distt.—South).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpatnam).

Khardekar, Shri B. H. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara).

Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).

Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldana. Akola).

Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distts. —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Khuda Baksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).

Kirolikar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).

Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).

Kottukappally, Shri George Thomas (Meenachil).

Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Mathura Distt.— West).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).

Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Kancheepuram).

Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Pratapgarh Distt.— West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kureel, Shri Piare Lal (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

Lakshmayya, Shri Paidi (Anantapur).

Lal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur-Ludhiana).

Lallanji, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West).

Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Lingam, Shri N. M. (Coimbatore).

Lotan Ram, Shri (Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—West *cum* Jhansi Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

M

Madiah Gowda, Shri (Bangalore South).

Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sundargarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Mahata, Shri Bhajaharf (Manbhum South *cum* Dhalbhum).

Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).

Maitra, Shri Mohit Kumar(Culcutta—North West).

Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhum—South *cum* Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.— East *cum* Basti Distt.— West).

Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (South Kanara—North).

Malvia, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).

Masuodi, Maulana Mohammad Saeed (Jammu and Kashmir).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt.— East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mathew, Shri C. P. (Kottayam).

Mathuram, Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirapalli).

Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellah).

Mavalankar, Shrimati Sushila (Ahmedabad

Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona South).

Mehta, Shri Asoka (Bhandara).

Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha (Udaipur).

Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).

Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).

Minimata, Shrimati (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Pandit Suresh Chandra (Monghyr North-East).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Saran *cum* Champaran).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur).

M—*contd.*

Mishra, Shri Lokenath (Puri).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).

Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Darbhanga—North).

Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).

Misra, Shri Bhupendra Nath (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr Distt.).

Misra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).

Missir, Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya North).

Mohd. Akbar, Sofi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Hyderabad City).

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu).

More, Shri K. L. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Muhammed Shafee, Chaudhuri (Jammu and Kashmir).

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Muniswamy, Shri V. (Tindivanam).

Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia Distt. East).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Eluru).

Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

Mushar, Shri Kirai (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Naidu, Shri Nalla Reddi (Rajahmundry).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara).

Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).

Nanadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

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Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).

Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West).

Nehru, Shrimati Shivraj Vati (Lucknow Distt.—Central)

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West).

Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar—South).

Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Sahjahanpur Distt.—North *cum* Kheri—East).

Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri Badri Dutt (Almora Distt.—North—East).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South-West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North).

Pandey, Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).

Pannalal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).

Parekh, Dr. Jayantilal Narbheram (Zalawad).

Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mehsana East).

P—*contd.*

Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Pataskar, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).

patel, Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga).

Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbhai (Kaira South).

Pateria, Shri Sushil Kumar (Jabalpur North).

Patil, Shri P. R. Kanavade (Ahmednagar North).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City—South).

Patil, Shri Shankargauda Veeranagauda (Belgaum South).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ghumsur).

Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Saheb, Shri B. (Malaopuram).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Allenney).

R

Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).

Raghavachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).

Raghavaiah, Shri Pisupati Vekata (Ongole).

Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt—East).

Raghubir Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—Central).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).

Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Moradabad Distt.—Central).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur).

Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. (Sholapur— Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Ramachander, Dr. D. (Vellore).

Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi-Distt.—South-East—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Gulberga).

Ramasami, Shri M. D. (Arruppukkottai).

Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Parvathipuram).

Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshiarpur—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Ram Krishan, Shri (Mohindergarh).

Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Hazaribagh West).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad Distt.—West).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central-East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—West).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South)

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Randaman Singh, Shri (Shahdol-Sidhi —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bhusaval).

Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South)

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Rao, Shri P. Subba (Nowrangpur).

Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).

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Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran *cum* Champaran —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ray, Shri Birakisor (Cuttack).

Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).

R—*contd.*

Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).

Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).

Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).

Reddy, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).

Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).

Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittoor).

Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Uluberia).

Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath (Deoria Distt. —West).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).

Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).

Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankaranayinarkovil).

Sarma, Shri Debendra Nath (Gauhati).

Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat-Jorhat).

Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt. South).

Satyawadi, Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).

Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah-Bundi).

Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).

Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).

Shah, Her Highness Rajmata Kamlendu Mati (Garhwal Distt.—West *cum* Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North.)

Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Gohilwad-Sorath).

Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai N. (Chhindwara).

Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut Distt. —North-East).

Shakuntala Nayar, Shrimati (Gonda Distt. —West).

Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur Distt. —South *cum* Etawah Distt.—East).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).

Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt. —West).

Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).

Shastri, Shri Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt. —East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West).

Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Kanpur Distt—Central).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shriman Narayan, Shri (Wardha).

Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan Chikmagalur).

Singh, Shri C. Sharan (Surguja-Raigarh).

Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur —North-East).

Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Bahraich Distt.—East).

Singh, Shri Girraj Saran (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur).

Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur Distt. —West).

Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Saran Central).

Singh, Shri Ram Nagina (Ghazipur Distt. —East *cum* Ballia Distt.—South-West).

S—*contd.*

Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Banaras Distt.—East).

Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.)

Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran East).

Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga East)

Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur East).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi).

Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran North).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna Central).

Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh East).

Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur East).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Gaya West).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Patna East)

Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore (Muzaffarpur—North-West).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—South).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).

Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).

Subrahamanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Subramania Chettiar, Shri (Dharmapuri).

Sundaram, Dr. Lanka (Visakhapatnam).

Sunder Lall, Shri (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).

Suriya Prashad, Shri (Morena-Bhind—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).

Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran East).

T

Tandon, Shri Purushottamdas [Allahabad Distt. (West)].

Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).

Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).

Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).

Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—South).

Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran South).

Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).

Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South-East).

Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Mulji bha (Chittor).

Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana West).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North-West *cum* Saharanpur Distt.—West).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Partapgarh Distt.—East).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt *cum* Fatehpur Distt.).

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Satna).

V

Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao (Ambad).

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhuderdas (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukkottai).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran North).

Varma, Shri Manik Lal (Tonk).

Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

Verma, Shri Bulaqi Ram (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.—East).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullundur).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao (Parbhani).

Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South).

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Shri Jaipal Singh.

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Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri Hem Raj.
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Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.
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Pandit Algu Rai Shastri.
Shri Abdus Sattar.
Shri Lakshman Singh Charak.
Shri N. Rachiah.
Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka.
Shri Mangalagiri Nanadas.
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.
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Shri Satya Naryan Sinha.
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Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament

Lok Sabha

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha. (*Chairman*)
Shri Bhagwat Jha 'Azad'.
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri Jagan Nath Kolay.
Shri G. H. Deshpande.
Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri P. T. Punnoose.
Shri Asoka Mehta.

Rajya Sabha

Shri H. C. Dasappa.
Shri D. Narayana.
Shri R. P. N. Sinha.
Shrimati Chandravati Lakhanpal.
Shri V. K. Dhage.

Library Committee

Lok Sabha

Sardar Hukam Singh. (*Chairman*)
Shri V. N. Tivary.
Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
Shri U. C. Patnaik.
Shri M. D. Joshi.
Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Rajya Sabha

Shri R. D. 'Dinkar' Sinha.
Shri Theodre Bodra.
Shrimati Lilavati Munshi.

Public Accounts Committee

Lok Sabha

Shri V. B. Gandhi. (*Chairman*)
Shri K. G. Deshmukh.
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri C. D. Pande.
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Shri V. Boovaraghasamy.
Dr. Indubhai B. Amin.
Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar.
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.
Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.
Shri C. P. Matthen.
Shri J. B. Kripalani.
Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar.

Rajya Sabha

Shri G. Ranga.
Shri R. M. Deshmukh.
Shrimati Pushpalata Das.
Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.
Shri P. T. Leuva.
Shri B. C. Ghose.
Shri J. V. K. Vallabharao.

Rules Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar. (*Chairman*)
Sardar Hukam Singh.
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Shri N. Keshavaiengar.
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Shri Ghamandi Lal Bansal.
Shri Khushi Ram Sharma.
Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.
Shri Satis Chandra Samanta.
Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri Bhawani Singh.
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Shri K. S. Raghavachari.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Education and National Resources and Scientific Research—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Home Affairs—Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Finance—Shri C. D. Deshmukh.

Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Defence—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.

Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C. C. Biswas.

Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Labour—Shri Khandubhai Desai.

Minister without Portfolio—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Ministers of Cabinet Rank (but not members of the Cabinet)

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Defence Organisation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Trade—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Dr. Syed Mahmud.

Minister of Legal Affairs—Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.

Minister of Natural Resources—Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure—Shri M. C. Shah.

Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure—Shri Arun Chandra Guha.

Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Consumer Industries—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister in the Ministry of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Heavy Industries—Shri M. M. Shah.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar S. S. Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri J. K. Bhonsle.

Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Production—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Education—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

Deputy Minister of Education—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

Parliamentary Secretaries]

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.]

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production—Shri Rajaram Giridharlal Dubey.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shri G. Rajagopalan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar.

Dated....30.03.2015...

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 25th July, 1956.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

टेहरी-गढ़वाल क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन

*२२८. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या टेहरी-गढ़वाल के तिब्बत से निकट वाले स्थानों में टेलीफोन की सुविधायें देने का कोई विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : इस प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कितने समय तक इस प्रस्ताव की जांच समाप्त हो जाने की आशा है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जांच तो पहले भी की गई थी लेकिन यह पाया गया कि टेलीफोन लगाने से बहुत अधिक घाटा होगा । इसके बाद यू० पी० सरकार से इस बारे में बात हो रही है । उनकी तरफ से अभी तक कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं आया है । फिर भी इस मामले की जांच हो रही है और यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि किसी तरह से घाटे को कम किया जा सकता है या नहीं या कहां कहां हम टेलीफोन या टेलीग्राफ लगायें ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि अनुमानत: इस योजना पर कितना खर्च किया जायेगा और कितना घाटा होगा ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : कितना खर्च होगा इसका अन्दाज तो मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन जिन जिन स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जानी थीं वहां पर ये उपलब्ध की जातीं तो ३५,००० रुपया सालाना का घाटा होता ।

Shri B. D. Pande : I come from the border area. I know that telephones and telegraphs cannot work at that high altitude, and they cannot be maintained because of snow-storms and other accidents. I have received a letter from Badrinath that a wireless sets may be maintained as telephones are not audible even to Kotdwar.

Mr. Speaker : What is the question ?

Shri B. D. Pande : My suggestion to the Government is that wireless sets may be maintained there and they may be open to the public also.

Shri Jagjivan Ram : Sir, I will give an answer which will satisfy the hon. Member.

That is exactly what we are doing, and that is what we are examining. Obviously, we know that in those areas, land line will not be possible, and we have opened a signal telegraph office at Uttar Kashi. Perhaps the hon. Member may be aware, if he knows about Uttar Kashi, that we are working that wireless on a seasonal basis. But the hon. Member would also know that the working and recurring cost of wireless operation is much more than in the land line operation. And when we say that we are examining, it means that we are examining the feasibility of wireless installations also.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि सरकार ने जहां जहां टेलीफोन की लाइनें बिछा दी हैं उनको ठीक ठीक हालत में रखा जाता है ? मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूं कि ऋषिकेश से उत्तर काशी तक टेलीफोन की लाइन बिल्कुल भी अच्छी हालत में नहीं है । इस वास्ते जहां

लाइनें बन चुकी हैं उन लाइनों को सुधारने का प्रयत्न भी क्या सरकार करेगी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जहां जहां खराबियां होती हैं उनको सुधारना डिपार्टमेंट का कर्त्तव्य है और वह उनको सुधारता भी है ।

Coal Mines Provident Fund

*229. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 251 on the 27th February, 1956 and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at regarding the liberalisation of the provisions relating to forfeiture of employers' contribution under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) when the Scheme will be brought into force?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 27].

(c) The notification will be issued very shortly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : What are the peculiar difficulties confronting the Government in bringing the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme on a par with the Employees' Provident Fund?

Shri Abid Ali : The Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme also has been substantially liberalised. I do not know which particular part the hon. Member has in view which, he thinks, will be more beneficial for the workers.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : In the matter of computing the total length of service, in the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act the service from the date of membership is taken into consideration, whereas in the Employees' Provident Fund Act it is computed from the date of commencement of service.

Shri Abid Ali : In the other scheme, one year's employment is necessary before the person can join the scheme, whereas in the Coal Mines Provident Fund he can join after a quarter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know when a decision will be reached with regard to the increase in the rate of contribution from 6/1/4 per cent to 8/1/3/ per cent?

Shri Abid Ali : I do not know from where the hon. Member has got the information that it is being increased.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : Sir, I could not follow the answer.

Mr. Speaker : There is no such proposal—that is what he says.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : In the last Session it was said that the Planning Commission has recommended that this enhancement of the rate should be studied further.

Shri Abid Ali : Yes. So far as the Planning Commission is concerned, as the hon. Member will find, this matter has been considered in their report. But we have not fixed any date for that purpose.

Travancore-Cochin Transport Enquiry Commission

*230. **Shri A. K. Gopalan** : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Travancore-Cochin Transport Enquiry Commission appointed by Government have submitted their report;

(b) if so, what are their recommendations;

(c) if not, when the report will be submitted;

(d) the reasons for the delay; and

(e) whether Government propose to consult the representatives of the State Transport Employees Union before the implementation of the recommendations of the Enquiry Commission?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is a lengthy report containing over 300 recommendations.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

(e) The State Government have already consulted the representatives of the Union in the matter.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : In the light of the Transport Enquiry Commission's report, will the Government take steps to nationalise the rest of the 1,800 miles of roads in the Travancore-Cochin State which are now in private hands?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The report is still a confidential document, and it is under the consideration of the State Government.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Soon after the submission of the report and before its publication it is understood that the one-man Commission who was asked to enquire into the problems of the State Transport

was himself appointed as Special Director of the State Transport. May I know whether this was in accord with any of the recommendations made by the Commission?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : It is the responsibility of the State Government. These questions may better be addressed to the State Government concerned.

Shri V. P. Nayar : I may point out for the information of my hon. friend that there is no State Government there now. I would like to have an answer to my question.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : Will the hon. Member kindly repeat the question?

Shri V. P. Nayar : Soon after the submission of this report and before its publication, the person who conducted the enquiry and who functioned as the sole member of the Enquiry Commission was himself appointed as a Special Director of State Transport in Travancore-Cochin. I want to know whether this appointment was made in conformity with any of the recommendations made by the Commission.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : How could that officer be appointed before he actually conducted the enquiry and submitted his report? He was appointed perhaps when the representative T-C Government was functioning now the Adviser is there. He has submitted the report, but it has not been published so far.

Shri A. M. Thomas : Can I know the recommendation of this particular Committee with regard to the question of nationalisation of the remaining routes and may I also enquire about the attitude of the Central Government *vis-a-vis* the proposal contained in the Commission's report with regard to that, in view of the general suggestions that have been made by the Planning Commission with regard to nationalisation of transport?

Mr. Speaker : The same question was put, I think.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : We are not able to say anything till the report is published. The report is still a confidential document.

Shri Damodara Menon : May I know whether the Travancore-Cochin Government have taken any decision on the recommendation of this Commission?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : As I said before, the matter is under consideration. It has not yet been made public.

Shri V. P. Nayar : The hon. Minister was repeatedly saying that it is a confidential document. May I know when this document was submitted to the Government, and what are the important points on which the Government consider that this report is to be deemed as a confidential report? In so far as we know, it related to matters of day-to-day functioning of the Transport Department.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The report was submitted to the State Government in February, 1956. And since this Commission was appointed by the State Government, it is up to the State Government to make the report public.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Therefore, it is confidential!

Mr. Speaker : The State Government is responsible to this House.

Shri V. P. Nayar : The Government of India says it is a confidential document.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : The State Government suggested that till they released the report to the public, the report of the Commission may be kept confidential. (**Shri V. P. Nayar** : May be). It is their advice, and therefore we do not think it proper to disclose the recommendations of the Commission at this stage.

Rope-way Scheme in Assam

*231. **Shri Amjad Ali** : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) whether international tenders are being invited by the Government of India for construction of a rope-way connecting Shellabazar in Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Amingaon in Assam;

(b) the amount of money for the Scheme that has been estimated and sanctioned by the Government of India;

(c) the commodities that will chiefly be transhipped by this rope-way from Khasi and Jaintia Hills Districts of Assam; and

(d) whether the rope-way scheme was drawn up with the co-operation of Czech experts who surveyed the are recently?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the rope-way scheme of the Government of Assam. The State Government propose to invite global tenders for the construction of the rope-way.

(b) Precise estimates of cost in respect of the scheme have not yet been worked out by the State Government.

(c) Coal, cement, potatoes, oranges, betelnuts, etc.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Shri Amjad Ali : What distance is likely to be covered from Shellabazar to Amingaon?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The total length of the rope way from Shellabazar to Pandu is 78·1 miles.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस योजना में आसाम सरकार को आर्थिक सहायता देगी ? यदि हां, तो किस हद तक ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : अभी तो स्टेट का प्लान ही आखिरी रूप में नहीं बना है ।

Shri Amjad Ali : Can the hon. Minister give us an idea of the freight rates?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : It is yet too early to say that.

Central Maternity Benefit Act

***232. Shri N. B. Chowdhury** : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 661 on the 10th March, 1955 and state the progress made with regard to proposed introduction of uniform rules for Maternity Benefit for all categories of women workers in all the States of India?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : Model minimum standards for maternity benefit legislation have been finalised and forwarded to the State Governments for adoption. The matter is receiving their attention.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether in preparing this scheme the Government have taken into consideration the view expressed at the tripartite Labour Conference at Mysore?

Shri Abid Ali : Yes, Sir.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know how long it will take for the Government to finalise the matter and bring about uniformity?

Shri Abid Ali : It is left entirely to the State Governments.

Puri Railway Station

***233. Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts being made to reconstruct the Puri Railway Station; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Damages caused to the Puri Station have been repaired and provision for a new station building in replacement of the existing one has been made in the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) The work will consist of replacement of the existing station building with a new one and remodelling of approaches in front thereof.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know what was the total amount of loss incurred and what is the estimate for the reconstruction of the new Puri Station building?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The reconstruction of the station building is going to cost approximately Rs. 2 lakhs.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know if the interests of the tourists, who visit Puri and who belong to all categories of the People of India, will be taken into account when this new building is going to be put up?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : Most certainly.

Disciplinary Action against Officials

***234. Shri Gidwani** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Deputy Director, Administration and Store, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, a Superintendent and an Assistant of the same Ministry, condemned some serviceable articles, and sold them among the Officers and men at very low prices:

(b) what was the value of the articles and for what amount they were sold; and

(c) what was the punishment awarded to them?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the available information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 28].

(c) The pay of each of the first two officers, was reduced by two stages and in the case of the third Officer, his annual increment was withheld for a period of two years so as to affect his future increments.

Shree Veeraswamy : May I know whether the fact of punishment being given to such dishonest officials is being published in the newspapers so that other officials may learn a lesson?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : We have not so far taken any such step.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सजा इन कर्मचारियों को दी गई है, क्या सरकार उसको काफी समझती है ?

डा० पं० श० देशमुख : इस में मतभेद हो सकता है, मगर यह जो पनिशमेंट (दण्ड) दी गई है, वह पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की सिफ़ारिश और एडवाइस (सलाह) के ऊपर ही दी गई है ।

Shri C. R. Iyyunni : May I know whether any portion of the loss caused by the sale of these articles has been recovered from the officers concerned?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : No Sir. Not directly; but indirectly, Government would be saving very much more than the loss which we have incurred, by the reduction in their salaries.

Sleeping Coaches

*235. **Shri Dabhi** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1773 on the 27th April, 1956 and state :

(a) when the three-tier berths in Third Class sleeping coaches on the Western Railway will be replaced by the two-tier berths; and

(b) the reason for the delay in effecting this change?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) and (b). In continuation of the experiment with the three-tier sleeper coaches, it has been decided to construct six B. G. and six M. G. new, sleeper coaches of two-tier design which are expected to be ready early in 1957.

Shri Dabhi : May I know in which trains these will be attached?

Shri Alagesan : A decision will be taken later on this question.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether this improvement will be confined to the Western Railway or will be extended to all Railways?

Shri Alagesan : Even now, this experiment has been there in all Railways. We are running sleeper coaches in all Railways. It will not be confined to one Railway?

पटना टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

*२३६. **पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पटना टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के बारे में की गई कुछ शिकायतों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी शिकायतों की जांच की गई है और उसका क्या नतीजा निकला ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां । पटना टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मई के अन्त में अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुई थीं ।

(ख) ये शिकायतें साधारण प्रकार की थीं और प्रायः एक-से ही शब्दों में थीं । ये मुख्यतः टेलीफोन-कॉलों में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि के कारण थीं । लगभग उन्हीं दिनों कर्मचारियों की अनुपस्थिति के कारण यह कठिनाई और बढ़ गई, किन्तु और अधिक कर्मचारियों के नियुक्त किये जाने पर टेलीफ़ोन व्यवस्था की कार्य-कुशलता फिर ठीक हो गई है ।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट के पास जो शिकायतें आई, क्या उनकी जांच की गई थी और अगर की गई थी, तो उसका क्या फल हुआ ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, कुछ शिकायतें थीं और उन शिकायतों का एक कारण था और वह यह था कि उन दिनों पटना में कॉल्ज बहुत होती थीं, जब कि कर्मचारियों की कमी थी । जितने कर्मचारियों की वहां पर आवश्यकता थी, उतने उस समय नहीं थे—कोई बीस या बाईस आदमी कम थे । हमारे यहां वे आदमी

चुन लिये गये थे, लेकिन पुलिस की जांच पूरी न होने के कारण उनको वहां नहीं बहाल किया जा सका । इसके अतिरिक्त मई में शादी-विवाह का मौसम होने के कारण, साधारणतया जितने लोग छुट्टी पर जाते हैं, उन से ज्यादा छुट्टी पर चले गये थे । इसलिये हम ओवर टाइम से भी काम नहीं करा सके । वहां पर फ्लेट काल-सिस्टम प्रचलित है और वहां से जो आंकड़े प्राप्त हुये हैं, उन से मालूम होता है कि पटना के लोग औसतन चालीस काल्ज रोज करते हैं, जो कि बहुत ऊंची संख्या है ।

Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun

*237. **Shri Madiah Gowda** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) how far the researches conducted in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun have helped the rural and industrial economy of India ; and

(b) whether any, and if so, what attempts are made to popularise such useful researches?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 29] .

(b) Yes. The results of all useful researches are published and where possible, demonstrated through models and posters. Enquiries for technical information are answered and facilities provided for training persons deputed by industries and Government Departments. The Extension programme in the Second Five Year Plan provides for setting up pilot demonstration projects of interest to Cottage and Rural Industries.

Shri Madiah Gowda : I find in the list furnished that there are 42 items in which investigations have been carried out in this Research Institute. May I know which of the investigations have yielded useful results and have been adopted by the rural folk to improve their economic conditions?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : It would be a long reply. I have got a fairly complete note. I can pass on the information to the hon. Member.

Shri Madiah Gowda : May I know whether there is any consolidated report of the achievements of the various institutes and if not, whether one such will be published early ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I do not know if what we have got will satisfy the hon. Member. But, we have a fair assessment of the work done. I would look into the matter and if there is any need for a consolidated report further, it will be undertaken.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : By means of publication through model demonstration, what percentage of the publication of the research has been carried out uptill now?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : We have not got any organisation so far as the various Research Institutes are concerned except the department of forestry and other departments in the States.

Shri Raghavachari: We have got item 40 in the statement. May I know whether any particular steps are taken to popularise them in the village industries scheme?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I heard on the radio last night that the Khadi and Village Industries Board is going to take up manufacture of matches on a large scale where bamboo and other materials are intended to be used.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : With your permission, I may add that the Forest Research Institute is essentially a research institution, It does not take up extension work by itself. The extension work is done by other agencies of the Government.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि कई साल पेश्तर फारेस्ट रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, देहरादून ने इस बात का पता लगाया था कि लकड़ी को जलाने से जो कोयला बनता है, उससे तेल और कोलतार आदि कीमती पदार्थ निकलते हैं ? देहातों में जो लकड़ी से कोयला बनाया जाता है उसमें ये पदार्थ बरबाद हो जाते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार कोई इस तरह का प्रचार कर रही है कि देहातों में जो लकड़ी का कोयला बनाया जाये उसमें देहरादून के रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट की ईजाद का फायदा उठाया जाये ।

Mr. Speaker : The Ministers must conduct research themselves.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : No such step has been taken.

Shi M. L. Dwivedi : This is important.

Mr. Speaker : I agree. If any hon. Member wants a particular information

about a particular item, he may send a note to him.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : If the hon. Minister has got any information in this connection, he may give it to the House.

Mr. Speaker : All the 42 ? Whoever is interested will take it.

Shri V. P. Nayar : From the several research papers published by the Institute it is seen that the Institute has established that many species of lesser known timbers can be used for constructional purposes in place of teak and sal. I want to know whether the Government of India or the State Governments have taken advantage of this, and if so, what is the percentage by which the commercial use of teak and sal have been reduced by Government on account of the research by the Forest Research Institute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I could not give the percentage, but it is a fact that very large and increasing use of minor timbers is being made in place of better timber.

Railway Wagons

*238. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 919 on the 11th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 1360 wagons approximately are still being utilised as dwelling quarters for Railway employees ; and

(b) how these 1360 wagons are distributed in different railway systems ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) Yes Sir, 1353 wagons are still being utilised for the purpose out of which 684 are condemned unserviceable wagons.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 30].

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : I find from the statement that a little over 50 per cent of the wagons utilised are described as condemned unserviceable wagons. I take it the others are not condemned and unserviceable. May I know if Government can find no better use for condemned as well as uncondemned wagons and prefer that railwaymen should live in such shocking tenements?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : Early in 1955 the Railway Ministry had issued orders that no more condemned or unserviceable wagons were to be utilised for accommodating railwaymen. We are trying to eliminate this as soon as we can. During the next five years about 50,000 quarter are to be constructed and we hope during that time all this will be eliminated.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : I find from the statement again that more than 80 per cent of the total number of such wagons are in the Eastern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. Do I take it that this is because provision of residential accommodation is particularly unsatisfactory in these two systems?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : The position on the North-Eastern Railway in regard to quarters is certainly unsatisfactory, and there are not enough quarters, but we have provided more funds for building quarters on the North-Eastern Railway. As regards the Eastern Railway, I find that out of about 214 wagons which are being used for living purposes, 142 quarters are going to be built and they will be completed very soon. So, a very small number will be left over who will have to live in wagons for some time more.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : Since the number on the North-Eastern Railway is very high, at 939, my I know whether out of the 50,000 houses that are going to be built under the Second Five Year Plan, these persons will have the first priority, and if so when will be the first lot ready for the use of these people?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : If there is something more than first priority they would get it, except of course at the Ghats, *e.g.*, Manihari Ghat, Sekrigali Ghat or Mokameh Ghat, where the ghat is shifting from one place to another. There are about 200 wagons there. They might have to be retained for some time, because those wagons are on wheels and they are moved from one place to another. But at other places these wagons will certainly be replaced by pucca quarters.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know if Government are aware of the fact that those people who are living in these condemned wagons have to live under the wagons during the rainy season because rain water seeps in?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : That is not quite correct. They are condemned only for movement on the track, the fact of the matter is that we have removed people from the condemned wagons and still they want to come and live there in the same wagons.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में अभी ४० प्रतिशत आदमियों के रहने के लिये क्वार्टर हैं और ६० प्रतिशत के लिये क्वार्टर नहीं हैं। उनको सरकार कब तक पूरा करेगी ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैंने कहा कि हम बहुत से क्वार्टर बनाने जा रहे हैं, और नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे की तरफ हमने ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है । लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि आसाम में और उत्तरी बंगाल में कमी ज्यादा है, बिहार में वैसी कमी नहीं है ।

Motor Vehicle Taxation

*239. **Shri Matthen** : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether in view of the admitted inadequacy of Transport in the movement of goods during the Second Plan Period, Government propose to take steps to implement the recommendations of the Motor Vehicle Taxation Enquiry Committee regarding the reduction of the Motor Vehicle Taxation, both direct and indirect, in the States as well as in the Centre?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : A statement indicating the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the Motor Vehicle Taxation Enquiry Committee relating to reduction in motor vehicle taxation is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 31].

Shri Matthen : Does the Minister agree with the view of the Committee that the motor user in India is perhaps the highest taxed in the world? If he agrees, what has he done or what does he propose to do to reduce the taxation in view of the great inadequacy of transport during the Second Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : In the first instance, it is not quite correct to say that motor vehicle taxation is the highest in the country taken as a whole. It is true that in Madras the taxation is the highest in this regard at least as far as this country goes. This question of putting a ceiling on the motor vehicle taxation and not allowing it to go beyond three-fourths of the taxation level in Madras was considered several times by the Transport Advisory Council. At the last meeting also, which was held in February, 1956, this question came up for consideration, but the States wanted time to think over it and come to a conclusion. So, there the matter stands.

Shri Matthen : This report was submitted in 1950 if I remember aright. Why have they not come to a decision even after six years? They have had sufficient time.

Shri Alagesan : We had an idea of bringing in legislation regarding the fixation of the principles of motor vehicle taxation. Then we were advised by the Legal Department that a legislation which has to deal with the principles of taxation cannot impose ceilings, and it was suggested it should be done by mutual discussions etc. And so, the machinery of the Transport Advisory Council was used so that the States by themselves can come to this conclusion. So, discussions have been going on not at one meeting, but at several meetings of the Transport Advisory Council.

Shri C. D. Pande : May I know if Government are aware of the fact that apart from reduction in the taxation, the one thing that can improve the situation in transport is the doing away with the regional restrictions, for example, that a vehicle in U. P. is allowed only 75 miles or so. If it is made for a longer area, then the transport situation will improve. Will Government give any thought to this suggestion?

Shri Alagesan : The point just now mentioned by the hon. Member is a very important one, and it has been engaging our attention. We have advised the various State Governments that there should be absolutely no inter-regional restrictions, nor even inter-State restrictions. The State Governments have undertaken to hold talks between themselves, so that they could allow a vehicle belonging to one State to move to another and *vice versa*. Some States have come to an agreement in this matter, and some States are still negotiating on this point. We are very much aware of how far the movement of road transport will be improved, if this condition is fulfilled.

Shri V. P. Nayar : In view of the fact that our road transport system has to be expanded considerably in the shortest time, may I know when Government propose to finalise their conclusions on all the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission?

Shri Alagesan : One of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission relates to the fixing of ceilings. They have also advised a ceiling lower than the Madras rates. As regards what steps we have taken in that regard, I have already explained the position.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मोटर व्हिकिल्स अमेंडमेंट बिल जो कि करीब करीब तैयार है कब सभा में प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा और कब पारित होगा और क्या इसके बारे में कोई सैलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) भी बनाई जा रही है ?

Shri Alagesan : That Bill has already been introduced in this House, and we are waiting and waiting for its passage.

After Care and Rehabilitation Centres

*240. **Dr. Satyawadi** : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1544 on the 27th April, 1956 and state whether any decision has been taken regarding the places for the after-care and Rehabilitation Centres for T. B. Patients which are to be started during the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : No final decision has yet been taken. Financial concurrence to the pattern of assistance has, however, been received and details are being worked out.

डा० सत्यवादी : इस प्रकार के कितने सेंटर्स खुल रहे हैं और उन में कितने पुराने मरीजों के लिये जगह रखी जा रही है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : There is a proposal to have eight centres during the Second Five Year Plan period, and at each centre, there is a proposal to train about one hundred patients.

Barrackpur Head Post Office

*241. **Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2533 on the 28th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether perpetrators of frauds in the Savings Bank Branch in the Barrackpur Head Post Office in West Bengal Circle have been detected and punished;

(b) if so, their number and the kind of punishment inflicted on them; and

(c) whether such fraud cases have been reported in any other Post Offices in the Circle?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : (a) Yes, except in one case which is under enquiry.

(b) Out of 10 officials involved, 2 officials were removed from service, recoveries made from 5 officials, one was acquitted, one died and suitable action is being taken against the remaining one.

(c) Yes, 18 in 1954-55 and 12 in 1955-1956.

Shri S. C. Samanta : In reply to part (c) of the question, the Minister stated, yes. May I know whether these cases are greater in number in the departmental post offices or in the extra-departmental post offices?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : I have not got that information. But it may be in both.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether more than one case was instituted against one person?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : I cannot say, but obviously not.

Drinking Water] Agartala

*242. **Shri Biren Dutt** : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent flood in Agartala Town has spoiled the drinking water system of Agartala;

(b) whether any epidemic broke out during the 6th June, 1956 to 17th June, 1956; and

(c) the precautionary measures adopted to check the spread of epidemic?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) The drinking water supply of Agartala town was partly polluted by the recent floods since many of the tanks and tube-wells were Submerged. Measures were, however, taken immediately to disinfect the polluted water sources with bleaching powder after the flood water had subsided.

(b) No.

(c) In order to prevent the outbreak of epidemics, 6 mobile medical units with doctors, staff and necessary medicines were constantly on duty in the six Zones in Agartala Municipality and suburbs, moving from door to door in order to take both curative and preventive measures. Mass cholera inoculation was carried out and the public were cautioned against taking unboiled water from sources other than tubewells.

Shri Biren Dutt : May I know how many patients suffering from cholera and typhoid were admitted in the hospitals at Agartala, during the period mentioned in part (b) of the question?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : There were no deaths during the period referred to in part (b) of the question.

Mr. Speaker : There were no deaths and no entry into the hospitals.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : But I can add that there were three cases of deaths from cholera in places about two miles away from Agartala town, between 21st and 23rd June 1956. These do not fall within the period mentioned in the question. Besides, these places were not in any way affected by floods.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know at what stage the Agartala water supply scheme stands?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : I require notice.

Shri Matthen : May I know whether the drinking-water that we are getting in Parliament, whether from the restaurant or from the Secretariat, is really well-boiled water or not?

Mr. Speaker : This question relates to Agartala. Is the non. Member asking anything about Agartala?

Shri Matthen : We are more concerned with the drinking water here.

उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य

*२४४. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि जब से उत्तर प्रदेश आदि सरकारों ने अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं पर बिक्री-कर लगाया है, तब से खाद्यान्नों के दाम २६ प्रतिशत बढ़ गये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० श० देशमुख) : अनाज के भाव चढ़ गये हैं परन्तु उस हद तक नहीं जितना कि प्रश्न में कहा गया है ।

Shri Feroze Gandhi : Is it not a fact that the sales-tax on foodgrains, which is a multiple-point tax, was imposed some time in April? What was the price of wheat and *atta* before the imposition and immediately after the imposition of this multiple-point tax?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : We do not maintain any record of the retaied prices.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : The Minister may give the wholesale prices.

Shri A. P. Jain : I have with me the wholesale prices. At Hapur, at the end of March, it was Rs. 14, and in the middle of July it was Rs. 14-12-0. In Chandosi, it was Rs. 14-8-0 at the end of March....

Shri Feroze Gandhi : Is this for wheat?

Shri A. P. Jain : Yes. In the middle of July, it was Rs. 14-12-0. At Kanpur, it was Rs. 13-4-0 at the end of March.

Shri C. D. Pande : But these prices are not correct.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : The Minister has given only the wholesale prices. I would like to know the price after the imposition of the sales-tax. The wholesale price does not include the sales-tax.

Shri C. D. Pande : It becomes Rs. 18 per maund.

Shri A. P. Jain : The hon. Member has only to do a little mathematical exercise, that is, add two pice for each rupee, and that will give him the wholesale price plus the sales-tax. When I say Rs. 14, it will be Rs. 14-7-0 including sales-tax.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : May I know whether in the case of flour, when it passes from the wholesale dealer to the retailer, there are five stages in between?

Shri A. P. Jain : I gave the price of wheat. Since the sales-tax is a multiple-point tax, the retail price of the wheat *atta* will be much more. It may be even as much as Rs. 2 more on account of the sales-tax.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : That is what we want to know.

Shri Gadgil : What is the exact increase in terms of percentage?

Shri C. D. Pande : Formerly, whenever there was a rise in the food prices, the Government of India used to subsidise to that extent. In view of the fact that the prices have now gone up to as much as Rs. 18 per maund in U.P. what is Government's move to ease down the prices and to reconcile the imposition of the sales-tax by the payment of subsidies?

Shri A. P. Jain : In the first place, I do not quite accept the statement of the hon. Minister.

An Hon. Member : The statement of the hon. Member.

Shri A. P. Jain : Good prospects.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Coming events.

Shri A. P. Jain : Coming events cast their shadows.

Shri Gadgil : Shadows of the coming events.

Shri A. P. Jain : Government always used to subsidise, when the prices went up. No doubt, the prices have now gone up. The view of the Government of India is that the multiple-point sales-tax is not justified, and we have suggested to the State Government to reduce it to a single-point tax.

Shri C. D. Pande : Then, you will subsidise?

Shri A. P. Jain : In order to bring down the prices, the Government of India are building stocks in the five KABAL towns of U.P. We will be issuing wheat at Rs. 14 from these stores free of sales tax. I have made enquiries from the Finance Minister of U. P., and he says that our sales at our stores will not be liable to sales tax.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि, जहां तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, वह मल्टिपल सेल्स टैक्स के पक्ष में नहीं है, क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इस

सम्बन्ध में कोई वार्ता चल रही है कि इस तरह का टैक्स ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : अगर माननीय मेम्बर तवज्जह देते तो उनको मालूम होता कि हमने यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में मशविरा दिया है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या जवाब दिया है उन्होंने ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : वह सोच रहे हैं ।

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अनाज पर, जो कि इतनी ज़रूरी चीज है, जो टैक्स उत्तर प्रदेश में लगाया गया है, क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से इजाजत ली गई है ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : यह बिल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास आया था . . . . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We cannot follow.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister will kindly reply in English.

Shri A. P. Jain : The question is put in Hindi. You will pull me up for answering a question put in Hindi in English.

Anyway, I will first answer in Hindi and then repeat it in English.

यह बिल उत्तर प्रदेश से सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास आया था । उसके बाद यह भी आनरेबल मेम्बर को मालूम होगा कि ऐक्ट बनने से पहले भी प्रजिडेंट की स्वीकृति उसके लिये जरूरी थी, और वह दी गई ।

The draft Bill had come to the Central Government for approval, Later on also when it took the form of an enactment, it came to the Central Government.

श्री रा० न० सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि जब यह सेल्स टैक्स उत्तर प्रदेश में लगाया गया तो उसको हमारे लोक-सभा के अध्यक्ष महोदय ने अन्यायपूर्ण बताया था ।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : इस सवाल का उत्तर अध्यक्ष महोदय ही ज्यादा अच्छी तरह दे सकते हैं ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : May I know whether it is a fact that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha said so?

Shri A. P. Jain : The Minister is not able to answer that.

Shri Kamath : He may answer it outside.

Mr. Speaker : I might clear a misunderstanding immediately. One hon. Member of this House asked me to open the annual conference of some grain merchants. I thought in the usual course, because questions were put here regarding hoarding and they being indifferent to releasing them for consumption, that I might prevail upon them and give them advice. But after going there, I found that it was a protest meeting against sales tax. It is up to any hon. Member to consider whether all those circumstances should not have been placed before me. I was really sorry, after going there, to find out what the nature of that meeting was. All the same, I advised them that they ought not to engage themselves in hartal. I told them that it was a wrong method, and that proper constitutional methods must be adopted. Multiple-point tax might be rather onerous on foodgrains particularly, and single-point tax might be adopted. Anyhow, that is a matter for representation both to the Central and State Governments.

I shall try to avoid getting into complications like this in future.

Shri Kamath : On a point of order. You were pleased to refer to hartal as not a constitutional remedy. Is hartal not a constitutional remedy?

Mr. Speaker : On foodgrains for seven days. If some other persons start a hartal here, I do not know what the hon. Member will say at the end of seven days. In a village or town, all shops were closed. No food was available. Rich men may have stocks in their own houses, but poor people, who earn everyday and purchase in the market, had to bear it for seven days together in order to keep their body and soul together. When a hartal is undertaken by richer men, that is a matter for the hon. Member to reconsider.

Food-grain Godowns

*245. **Sardar Akarpuri:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government food godowns in Punjab and PEPSU States have been closed down recently;

(b) if so, the number of such godowns that have been closed down and their places; and

(c) the number of people rendered unemployed as a result thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Yes, one at Kasu Begu.

(c) Fifty nine, out of which five have been given alternative Employment.

Coastal Freight Rates

*246. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the coastal freight rate on general Cargo has so far been increased since January, 1955;

(b) by what percentage has it been increased each time; and

(c) on what grounds?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Twice.

(b) By five per cent each time.

(c) Due to increase in operational costs, wages of floating staff, port dues, cost of stevedore labour, repairs and maintenance, etc.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether there is any foreign shipping company operating in our coastal trade?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I understand that even before the freights were increased, coal, for example, which was transported by coastal vessels to Cochin was costing 35 to 40 per cent more than coal from the same collieries transported by rail. Could I know how, water transport being cheaper in all other countries, in India alone it would be very much more costly than transport by rail? Could I also know how this increase has affected the freight charges on coal and price of coal?

Shri Alagesan: It is true that water transport of coal, that is by sea is costlier. But that is because we have to see, that the coastal shipping also is a paying proposition. But most of this coal that is carried by water is taken by the railways. The railways take their coal by sea instead of by rail. Coal to industrial concerns, which are mostly in the private sector, is being carried at a much cheaper rate by the railways. The hon. Member may know that the whole question is being gone into by a Committee called the Rail-Sea Co-ordination Committee, and we are expecting their report in a short time.

Raxaul

*247. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists alighting and entraining at Raxaul for Nepal;

(b) whether adequate arrangements have been made for their accommodation at the station;

(c) if not, whether Government contemplate to construct a first class retiring room or hotel at Raxaul Station; and

(d) if so, when?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) This information is not available, as separate statistics are not maintained to show the number of foreign tourists for Nepal among the passengers entraining or detraining at this station.

(b) Adequate waiting accommodation for all classes of passengers, including foreign tourists, is available.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या माननीय पार्लियामेंट्री सेक्रेटरी रक्सौल स्टेशन पर जा कर देखेंगे कि विदेश से आने वाले और विदेश को जाने वाले यात्री जो स्टेशन पर आते हैं, उन के लिये सुविधा की जगह है ?

श्री शाह नवाज खां : वहां एक बहुत अच्छा वेटिंग रूम है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने उस स्टेशन को देखा नहीं है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैंने रक्सौल देखा है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारे पार्लियामेंट्री सेक्रेटरी साहब ने रक्सौल अब तक नहीं देखा है तो वह उसको कब देखेंगे ?

श्री शाह नवाज खां : मैं ने देखा है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो फर्स्ट क्लास का वेटिंग रूम है वह यात्रियों से भरा रहता है । विदेशी यात्रियों के लिये वहां पर कोई सुविधा नहीं है । क्या सरकार वहां पर एक अच्छा सा रिटायरिंग रूम बनायेगी ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): We

will look into this matter. If traffic justifies, we will take up the question of constructing some retiring rooms in the railway station.

रूस से ट्रैक्टरों का आयात

*२४८. श्री रा० न० सिंह : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने रूस से कितने ट्रैक्टरों का आयात किया और प्रत्येक ट्रैक्टर का मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ख) क्या रूस में बने हुये ट्रैक्टर बिक्री के लिये बाजारों में आ जायेंगे ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० श० देशमुख) : (क) खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय ने सन् १९५४ में चार ट्रैक्टर जिन में हर एक की कीमत ४,३८५ रुपये है, का आयात रूस से आजमाइश करने के लिये किया। रूस सरकार ने ट्रैक्टरों से सम्बन्धित सामान की काफी मात्रा के अलावा सन् १९५५ में १ और सन् १९५६ में ६६ ट्रैक्टर भारत सरकार को उपहार के रूप में दिये।

(ख) रूसी ट्रैक्टरों के आयात करने के लिये कुछ निजी आयातकर्त्ताओं को लाइसेंस दे दिये गये हैं और अगर उन्होंने उन लाइसेंसों का इस्तेमाल किया तो ये ट्रैक्टर बाजार में बिक्री के लिये उपलब्ध होंगे।

Shri Matthen: May I have the answer in English also?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) The Ministry of Food and Agriculture imported from USSR in 1954, four tractors for trial at a cost of Rs. 4,385 each. The USSR Government made a gift of one tractor to the Government of India in 1955 and 66 tractors in 1956 besides a considerable quantity of allied equipment.

(b) Licences to certain private importers for importing Russian tractors have been issued and if they utilize the licences, these tractors will be available for sale in the market.

श्री० रा० न० सिंह : क्या सरकार को मालूम हो गया है कि जो रशियन ट्रैक्टर्स आये हैं उन में और दूसरी कंट्रीज के जो ट्रैक्टर्स आये हैं उनकी कार्य-प्रणाली में क्या विशेषता है ?

डा० पं० श० देशमुख : जो रशियन ट्रैक्टर्स आये हैं उनकी जांच करने पर और इस्तेमाल करने पर यह मालूम हुआ है कि वह ट्रैक्टर्स भी अच्छे हैं। मगर चूंकि वह पेट्रोल से चलने वाले थे इस कारण उनमें खर्चा जरा ज्यादा होता था।

Shri Kamath: Have the Russian tractors gone into action in any part of the country either for the eradication of kans or the reclamation of other waste land and, if so, how does their performance compare with that of other tractors used by the C.T.O.?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): They were not used for tractorization but they were used for ploughing in the Bhopal farm.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो रूस से ट्रैक्टर आये हैं वे क्या अभी भी काम में आ रहे हैं या वे निरर्थक पड़े हुये हैं। इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो ट्रैक्टर सरकार के पास हैं, उन में से इस समय कितने काम में आ रहे हैं और कितने फिजूल पड़े हुये हैं ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : रूस से जो ट्रैक्टर आये हैं वे खूब चल रहे हैं और कोई बेकार नहीं पड़ा हुआ है।

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know what was the cost of the tractors that the Russian Government had presented to the Government of India and have all of them arrived? Secondly,.....:...

Mr. Speaker : How can he put two questions?

Shri Sinhasan Singh : Secondly, does the price include the price of equipment along with the tractors?

Shri A. P. Jain We have no means of assessing the price of those tractors.

Paddy Crops in Manipur

*249. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 391 on the 8th Decem-

ber, 1955 and state the measures that the Government of Manipur have undertaken to exterminate rats to save paddy crops?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : The Government of Manipur supplied various kinds of rodenticides to the cultivators free of cost and rewards were also paid for the destruction of rats. Demonstrations and talks by touring officials were also arranged for imparting the necessary instruction to the cultivators in the affected villages.

Shri Rishang Keishing: In view of the fact that the paddy crops have been successfully destroyed by the rats during the past four years, how manytimes have the officials of the Agricultural Department of the Manipur Government visited the affected areas and what was their report?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Ever since 1955 there was only some damage. After that no report has been received. Before that, we received a report in December 1953 that about 28 villages were affected and some compensation at the rate of Rs. 5 per family, the total amounting to Rs. 4,970/- was paid.

Shri Rishang Keishing :What amount has Government spent on the extermination of the danger of rats and with what success has the money been spent?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We want to do our best. But, it should also be noted that people in this Manipur district are very wise; and they eat rats. So, in spite of that we are carrying on the campaign and we have been fairly successful. I have not got the details as to what expenditure has been incurred.

Shri Nambiar: May I know what steps have Government taken to destroy the rats in Government godowns?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is a separate question.

Mr. Speaker : It does not arise.

Shri K. K. Basu : Is there any special Directorate under the Ministry to tackle this rat problem?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : We have got the Plant Protection Directorate which deals with this matter. It supplies the insecticides and the rodenticide and also directs action in other cases but, the operation is mainly to be conducted by the State Governments.

Floods in West Bengal

***250. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** by pleased to state :

(a) the total loss due to widespread devastation to standing crop resulting from flood and heavy rainfall in 24 Parganas and Midnapur Districts of West Bengal during this year;

(b) whether Government has any scheme to drain out waterlogged areas which are preventing cultivation; and

(c) whether there is any estimate of reduction in this year's total production from these areas?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 1,13,960 acres of standing crops have been affected in Midnapur district involving a loss of about Rs. 68 lakhs and in 24 Parganas crops on 87,000 acres have been affected. Approximate value has not yet been assessed.

(b) and (c). Information is not available.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether Government is aware that there is a total loss of the jute crop in the 24 Parganas and, if so, does the Government contemplate enhancing the agricultural loans and if there has been any estimate as to the amount required?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as I am aware, no such proposal has yet been received by Government. If there is any need and if it falls within the four corners of our policy, certainly it will be given.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Can the Central Government make available to the State Government either in the form of loan orin any other form pumping sets in order to pump out water from the huge areas of water-logged land?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If it is likely to be of some use, we will certainly examine the question sympathetically and see what we can do.

Flight Checking of Pilots

***251. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of Pilots declared unfit in flight checking during 1955-56?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): None Pilots found deficient in any aspect of flying technique are required to receive refresher training and their licences are renewed only after they make good the deficiency.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what is the agency for checking this deficiency?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have got a number of check pilots who do the checking either on ground or in flying.

Conference of State Agriculture Ministers

***252. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the important subjects considered at the Conference of State Agriculture Ministers which met recently;

(b) the nature of resolutions passed, recommendations made or decisions taken;

(c) whether these have been considered by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The subjects discussed at the Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture held at Mussoorie recently were:—

(i) Scope for raising the targets of agricultural production, *e.g.*, foodgrains, cotton, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane and other crops for which specific targets have been fixed under the Second Five Year Plan.

(ii) Developmental measures needed for achievement of higher targets and financial outlays involved in each.

(iii) Price policy for agricultural commodities in the context of the programme of higher agricultural targets.

(vi) Integration of activities concerning agricultural production undertaken under C.P and NES programme and by the State Departments of Agriculture.

(b) A copy each of the Summary Record and Recommendations of the Conference has already been placed in the Library of the Sabha. These recommendations are still under consideration of the Government and the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d). The recommendations of the Conference are still under consideration of the Government and the Planning Commission.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it is a fact that most of the State Agriculture Ministers have differed from the decision taken by the Planning Commission that they will be able to increase the target of agricultural production by 40 per cent from 18 per cent?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): There was no decision of the Planning Commission. It was a suggestion and the State Ministers examined that very carefully.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any decision was taken with respect to more provision being made if Government desires the required increase in production?

Shri A. P. Jain: That was the recommendation.

Manufacture of Gliders

*254. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any proposal from private firms to establish an undertaking for the manufacture of gliders:

(b) if so, how the matter stands; and

(c) what will be the production capacity of this firm?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). I place on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the requisite information [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 32].

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know the total capacity in respect of the manufacture of these gliders?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We cannot give that. As I have said, Private Companies have not given us that information. But we think that the requirements of the Civil Aviation Department will be about 30 gliders* per annum.

Grading of Superintendent of Post Offices

*255. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain posts such as the superintendent of Post Offices are upgraded or downgraded at certain times; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) This is dependant upon various factors.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पटना विश्वविद्यालय

*२४३. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पटना विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी जाने वाली श्रम और समाज सेवा विषय की उपाधि को श्रम कल्याण पदाधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के प्रयोजन के लिये मान्यता नहीं दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

*This was subsequently corrected by the Minister of Communications as follows :—

"The requirements of Civil Aviation Department will be about 30 Gliders during the next 5 years and not 30 Gliders per annum." [*Vide* Part I Debates, dated 14-8-56.]

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) जी नहीं । उपाधियां और प्रमाण-पत्र जो केन्द्रीय या राज्य विधान मंडलों के कानून से बनाये गये विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा दिये जाते हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन नियुक्ति के लिये मान्य समझे जाते हैं । पटना विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई श्रम और समाज कल्याण विषय की एम० ए० की उपाधि केन्द्रीय श्रम अफसरों की नियुक्ति के लिये मान्य समझी जायेगी ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Electrification of Stations

*253. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for electrifying railway stations where adjoining towns have got electricity; and

(b) if so, what tests will be applied in electrifying such stations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Priority is assigned in consultation with the Users' Consultative Committee.

National Council for Vocational Training

*256. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scheme for the establishment of the National Council for Vocational Training has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Training Centres

*257. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Government have agreed for the *de facto* transfer to them of the industrial training centres run by the Government of India in Andhra ;

(b) if so, when this transfer will take place ; and

(c) the number of such centres working in the State at present?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) *De facto* transfer has taken place with effect from 30-6-56.

(c) Three

Training of Indian Farmers in Australia

*258. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 15 farm boys have been sent to Australia to study advanced techniques of Agriculture, under the Colombo Plan.

(b) if so, the number and names among them who are from Andhra and Hyderabad States ;

(c) the expenditure to be incurred on all of them ; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to send any more such batches to other countries also?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) One. Shri H. Sanjeeva Reddy from Andhra State.

(c) Nil.

(d) Farmers are also being deputed to the U.S.A. under other schemes.

Kalighat Falta Railway

*259. **Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kalighat Falta Railway is going to be taken over on the 1st April, 1957 ;

(b) whether this Railway will be merged with Eastern Railway ;

(c) whether there is a proposal to dismantle this Railway ;

(d) if so, when ;

(e) whether the West Bengal Government have submitted any proposal in this connection ; and

(f) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) to (f) It has been decided in consultation with the Government of West Bengal that the Railway would be dismantled as soon as adequate road services are provided by that Government in the area.

Postal Employees in Rajasthan Circle

*260. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of Class III postal employees recruited in the Rajasthan Circle in 1955-56?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): 307 in 1955 and 321 in 1956.

दिल्ली के पटेल नगर में हाल्ट स्टेशन

*२६१. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पटेल नगर, दिल्ली में एक हाल्ट स्टेशन बनवाना चाहती है ;

(ख) क्या गाड़ियां वहां ठहरने लगी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका कारण क्या है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). इस जगह फ्लेग स्टेशन बन रहा है । आशा है कि वह स्टेशन अगस्त १९५६ तक बन जायेगा और यातायात के लिये खोल दिया जायेगा ।

खान कर्मचारियों की शिक्षा

*२६२. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खान कर्मचारियों को शिक्षा देने की एक विस्तृत योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : खान कर्मचारियों की शिक्षा के लिये कोयला और अबरक खान कामगर कल्याण संस्थाओं की तरफ से योजनायें शुरू की गई हैं । इनके अधीन ८० बालिग़ शिक्षा केन्द्र मंजूर किये गये हैं, जिन में ५९ केन्द्रों में काम हो रहा है ।

Wage Boards

*263 { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** : **Shri Bogawat** :

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since determined the industries for which 'Wage Boards' will be set up during the year ;

(b) if so, when the same will be set up ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) to (c). I hope to be able to set up five or six Wage Boards during this year but I am not yet in a position to say which industries will be covered as a good deal of preliminary work regarding their composition and collection of necessary data is involved. Also consultation with various authorities will be necessary before final orders are issued.

Ferry-Crafts

***264. Shri Amjad Ali** : will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount that was set apart or was sanctioned for the purchase of two ferry-crafts for ferry purposes across Jogighopa-Pancharetna in Assam in 1954 ;

(b) whether two ferry-crafts were ordered to be built ; and

(c) if so, from which company of shippers ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Rs. 4 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The Government of Assam have placed an indent for the purchase of these craft with the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. No orders for the craft have as yet been placed.

D.T.S.

***265. Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the total amount to be spent by the Delhi Transport Authority on the purchase of buses during the Second Five Year Plan ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : Rs. 225 lakhs approximately.

Family Planning

***266. Shri Gidwani** : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference was held in Madras on 8th June, 1956 where Dr. T. Lakshmi Narayan, Adviser Health Programme to the Planning Commission and others were present to discuss problems connected with the popularisation of family planning ;

(b) whether the question of use of foam tablets was considered ;

(c) what were other matters considered at the conference ; and

(d) whether such conference will be held in other States ?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Various matters relating to family planning were considered.

(d) Yes, if State Governments so desire.

Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules

*267. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury**: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 678 on the 3rd April, 1956 and State :

(a) whether any decision has been taken in regard to the extent to which Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules are applicable to extra-departmental agents ;

(b) if so, nature of decisions arrived at ; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, when a decision is likely to be arrived at ?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is still under examination.

Demographical Survey

*268. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) whether demographical survey is being done at various centres in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have received any interim report from any centre ?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) Yes.

(b) Reports have been received from the following centres :—

(1) The Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, on :—

(i) Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona District, and

(ii) Fertility Survey in Nasik, Kolaba and Satara (North) Districts.

(2) The National Sample Survey on "Couple Fertility"; and

(3) India-Harvard-Ludhiana Population Study Centre-Punjab on "An epidemological Study of the Population problem in Punjab-India".

Postal Employees of Tripura

*269. **Shri Biren Dutt**: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation from the Postal Employees of Tripura has been received by the Government to give relief to them for tiding over the flood-crisis during the 1st week of June 1956 ;

(b) the nature of relief demanded by them ;

(c) the steps that Government propose to take to give them relief ; and

(d) whether any amount has been given so far ?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Rs. 100/- as grant without any recovery, (ii) 6 months pay as recoverable advance.

(c) The question of grant of monetary relief is under consideration.

(d) No amount has been given so far but 20 maunds of rice have been supplied, free of cost to the staff.

Soil and Sugarcane Research Stations

*270. **Sardar Iqbal Singh** / **Sardar Akarpuri** :

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of research stations concerning sugarcane and soil now functioning in Punjab and PEPSU ;

(b) better varieties introduced in these States as a result of research ; and

(c) the annual expenditure incurred on these research stations ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 33.]

Supply of Ammonium Sulphate to East Pakistan

*271. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to supply ammonium sulphate to East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the quantity of ammonium sulphate that was to be supplied to East Pakistan ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 10,000 tons, on replacement basis ; but as their supply position subsequently improved, the Government of Pakistan dropped the idea of taking it.

Medical Department, Manipur

* **272. Shri Rishang Keishing :** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of doctors employed by the Government of Manipur in the Medical Department ?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha when received.

Machada-Digha Line

* **273. Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government proposed a new Railway line to be constructed during the Second Five Year Plan from Machada (S.E. Rly.) to Digha *via* Tamlak and Contai ; and

(b) If so, the decision taken ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has yet been taken.

Lighthouse

* **274. Shri Wodeyar :** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved so far on the construction of a new lighthouse on the rocky coast of Bhatkal between Karwar and Manglore in Karnataka ;

(b) the estimated cost of the lighthouse ; and

(c) the number of lighthouses that are proposed to be built under the Second Five Year Plan in the country ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The construction of the new lighthouse at Bhatkal has been completed. The new light came into commission on the 1st June, 1956.

(b) Rs. 4·8 lakhs approximately.

(c) About 100 lighthouses.

Welfare of Seamen

* **275. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) the measures adopted by Government for the welfare of the seamen during 1955-56 ; and

(b) the recommendations of the National Sea-men's Welfare Board to safeguard the interest of the seamen ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 34].

(b) The Board has constituted a Sub-Committee of ten members to prepare comprehensive proposals both as regards welfare measures and as regards the methods for finding the necessary finance. The report of the Sub-Committee is awaited.

दिल्ली परिवहन सेवा

*२७६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय भवन के सामने बनने वाले दिल्ली परिवहन सेवा (डी० टी० एस०) के शेल्टर का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे शेल्टर अन्यत्र भी बनाये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कहां कहां ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) इस समय क्यू शेल्टर के बनाने का काम जारी है और आशा है कि वह करीब दो महीने में पूरा हो जायेगा ।

(ख) तथा (ग). नौर्थ एवेन्यू, साउथ एवेन्यू, मद्रास होटल, सिंधिया हाउस, रीगल बिल्डिंग (पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट) फाउन्टेन, और शाहदरा में विशेष प्रकार के क्यू शेल्टर बनाने का विचार है । उनके खाके और नमूनों पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

अखिल भारतीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण

*२७७. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अखिल भारतीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण की कोयला-खनिकों के लिये न्यूनतम मजूरी की घोषणा को लागू कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक लागू किये जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) कितनी कोयला-खानों में श्रमिकों को इस न्यूनतम मजूरी की दर के अनुसार मजूरियां मिल रही हैं ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आविद अली : (क) से (ग). फैसला २६ मई, १९५६ को

प्रकाशित किया गया था । यह २५ जून, १९५६ से लागू होता है । खदान मालिक संगठनों ने इसे अमल में लाना मंजूर कर लिया है । अभी तक ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली कि खदान मालिक इसे अमल में नहीं लाना चाहते । सरकार का उद्योग-सम्बन्ध विभाग अमल में लाने सम्बन्धी काम की जांच कर रहा है । इसकी रिपोर्ट मिलने में अभी कुछ समय लगेगा ।

Fishing

*278. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. G. S. Illugason, the Iceland Fishing Expert in India has reported on the discovery of shrimp ground of Malabar Coast in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No official Information has been received yet.

Forests Plantation in Andamans

*279. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to develop a forest plantation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, in the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) 250 acres of Minor Forest Product Plantations such as Cane, Kapok, etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000/- and 5,000/- acres of matchwood and plywood plantations at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.

The schemes are in the initial stages of implementation.

Railway Delegation to Japan

*280. **Shri Gidwani:**
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a delegation has been sent to China and Japan to study the functioning of their Railway systems;

(b) what was the total expenditure of the Delegation; and

(c) whether they have submitted any report?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, a Delegation consisting of three officers of the Railway Board was sent to Japan and China.

(b) The approximate expenditure was about Rs. 29,000/-

(c) The Delegation returned only on the 22nd of this month. They will submit their report in due course.

Sugarcane Prices

*281. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid by the sugar factories during 1955-56 to the growers in South and North India under the formula linking the price of sugarcane with the price of sugar;

(b) whether the Committee set up to link the price of sugarcane with recovery has come to any decision and submitted any report?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 35].

Rehabilitation of Gypsies

*282. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 390 on the 14th March, 1956 and state;

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken in respect of the scheme that was being considered for the rehabilitation of gypsies; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the scheme will be laid on the Table of the Sabha?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Not yet.

(b) A copy each of the schemes as finally sanctioned will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Railway Coach Manufacturing Workshop

*283. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Bogawat:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a workshop in Bihar for manufacturing railway coaches;

(b) if so, the place where that workshop is likely to be opened; and

(c) when and at what cost workshop will be opened?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Experts from U. K.

***284. Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of experts have come to Delhi from U.K. to give technical assistance to the Labour Ministry to expand its vocational training centres for meeting the demands for skilled man power under the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) what will be the sphere of their aunction and to whom they are expected to impart training; and

(c) how long will their services be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A Senior Consultant and two Senior Instructors have come to India from the I.L.O. to assist the Government of India in re-organising the Central Training Institute for Instructors and for the starting of another such Institutte. The Consultant will assist the Principal of the Institute on the re-organisation of the Institute and will co-ordinate the work of the other two Instructors. The Senior Instructor will assist the Consultant and train the Instructional staff. Their Headquarters are at Koni-Bilaspur.

(c) The services of the Senior Consultant will be utilised for six months and the services of the other two for twelve months.

Rice Deal with China

***285. Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations for rice deal are now going on between India and China; and

(b) if so, the detailed programme of rice import for the Second Plan Period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details have not yet been worked out.

Cyclone in Midnapur

***286. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any warning was given by Government about the recent Cyclone in the Districts of Midnapur and 24-Parganas in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, were taken to circulate the information among the people of the areas likely to be affected according to the forecast of the Meteorological Department?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Warnings were issued by the India Meteorological Department in respect of the cyclonic storms of 30th May, 1956 to 1st June, 1956 to different interests including sea and river Port Officers, District and Police Officers of the Midnapur and 24-parganas districts. Special bulletins were also issued to Community Project Centres on the warning list. Besides routine weather bulletins, special bulletins were issued for broadcast through the All India Radio, Calcutta.

फुलेरा के निकट रेल दुर्घटना

१४०. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १ जून, १९५६ को ५-३० म० पू० पर फुलेरा से बांदीकुई स्टेशन जाने वाली एक माल गाड़ी फुलेरा से पांच मील दूर हिरनोदा और असलपुर स्टेशनों के बीच पटरी से उतर गई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना का कारण क्या था ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) १-६-१९५६ की सुबह लगभग ५ बज कर १५ मिनट पर, जब फुलेरा से बांदीकुई जाने वाली नम्बर १२३० डाउन माल गाड़ी, पश्चिम रेलवे के अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली मीटर लाइन सेक्शन में हिरनोदा और असलपुर-जोवनेर स्टेशनों के बीच जा रही थी, तो १७४।११-२० मील पर उसके दो डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये और २० डिब्बे उलट गये ।

(ख) अभी पूरी तरह कारण का पता नहीं लगा है ।

रेल गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

१४१. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १२ जून, १९५६ की प्रात: कलकत्ता से ८२ मील की दूरी पर एक माल गाड़ी के दो डिब्बे सोना-डांगा के पास पटरी से उतर गये जिसके फलस्वरूप कलकत्ता और लालगोला घाट के बीच यातायात रुक गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना का कारण क्या है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) १२-६-१९५६ को सुबह लगभग ४ बजे जब ७३३ अप माल गाड़ी पूर्व रेलवे के सियालदह डिवीज़न के रानाघाट-लालगोला घाट सेक्शन के सोना-डांगा स्टेशन में दाखिल हो रही थी, तो इंजन से १७वें डिब्बे (नम्बर ई० आर० ७२४२) का हैंगर और ब्रेक ब्लाक टूट कर कांटा नं० २ के पास गिर गये और चैक रेल और प्वाइंट के क्रासिंग स्थान के बीच फंस गये, जिसके फलस्वरूप दो माल डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये। इस खंड पर सुबह के ११ बजे तक यातायात बंद रहा ।

(ख) जैसा कि भाग (क) के उत्तर में ऊपर बताया गया है, यह दुर्घटना माल डिब्बा नं० ई० आर० ७२४२ के हैंगर और ब्रेक ब्लाक टूट जाने और उनके चैक रेल और कांटा नं० २ के बीच गिर पड़ने के कारण हुई ।

Seed Multiplication Farms

142. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seed multiplication farms State-wise to be provided during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the total expenditure State-wise to be incurred?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 36].

Plant Quarantine Centres

143. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of setting up of ten plant quarantine centres during the Second Five Year Plan period has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the name of the sites chosen and other features of the scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Under the Second Five Year Plan there is the scheme for setting up of seven plant quarantine stations which has been accepted in principle, by the Planning Commission and it is expected to be finalised shortly.

(b) Under the International Plant Protection Convention of 1951, to which India is a signatory, it is required to adopt measures for preventing the entry of insects, pests and plant diseases into her territory without unduly hampering international traffic. With the establishment of these 7 stations which would be located at the sea-ports etc., India would be well equipped for the examination of incoming plants and plant materials and for their fumigation or disinfection by other means, if necessary, with a view to safeguarding the agricultural economy of the country.

Housing and other Societies

144. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total number at present, State-wise of Housing Societies, Labour Contract Societies, Forest Labourers Societies and Transport Societies?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The particulars have been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha, as soon as they are received.

रेलवे इंजन का पटरी से उतर जाना

१४५. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १५ जून, १९५६ को जालन्धर से अमृतसर जाने वाली ३३९ अप सवारी गाड़ी का इंजन हमीरा यार्ड में पटरी से उतर गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना का कारण क्या है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) १५-६-१९५६ को सुबह लगभग ४ बज कर ६ मिनट पर जब उत्तर रेलवे के लुधियाना-अमृतसर सेक्शन

के हमीरा स्टेशन पर स्टार्टर 'खतरे' की हालत में था, ३३६ अप सवारी गाड़ी वहां से छूटी और अप ठोकर लाइन (अप स्लैग डैड एंड) में चली गई जिसके कारण इंजन और उससे सटा डिब्बा पटरी से उतर गये।

(ख) जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दुर्घटना का कारण गाड़ी का ड्राइवर था जो अप लूप लाइन का स्टार्टर 'खतरे' की हालत में होते हुये भी गाड़ी को आगे ले गया।

Craftsmen Training Centres

146. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Craftsmen Training Centres the Central Government proposed to open during the Second Five Year Plan Period and how many will be opened by the States;

(b) the names of the places where they will be located by the Centre and the States;

(c) whether any priority will be given to the Backward areas while deciding their location; and

(d) whether they will be the only training centres or they will be converted into training-*cum*-production centres?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). The number and location of Craftsmen Training Centres to be opened during the Second Five Year Plan will be decided by the State Governments having due regard to the needs of the States, with the concurrence of the Government of India.

(d) The question is under consideration.

Travancore-Cochin State Transport Service

147. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience caused to the public by the recent restrictions imposed by the Travancore-Cochin Government on travel in State buses without any increase in the number of buses plying in the State; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). According to an order issued by the State Government on the 19th January, 1954, the standing passenger capacity in Sate buses was fixed at 50% of the seating capacity in respect of city services and 25% in the case of shuttle services. As it was noticed that these orders were being frequently violated and the buses were dangerously overloaded, the State Government recently directed that their previous order should be strictly enforced. To obviate any likely inconvenience to the public, bus services have been arranged to be run at greater frequencies. The State Government also propose to put additional buses on the road as early as possible.

Orissa Mineral Development Company

148. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for lock-out from 20th April, 1956 in the Orissa Mineral Development Company under managing agency of Messrs. Bird and Co.;

(b) the duration of lock-out;

(c) the total number of workers who remained unemployed due to the lock-out;

(d) the estimated loss in production; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to end the lock-out?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) According to the management the union had violated certain terms of an agreement and resorted to acts of violence and indiscipline, so as to intimidate the management. The lock-out was declared at 1 P.M. on the 20th April 1956 after the union had gone on strike.

(b) 66 days from 20th April, 1956 to 24th June, 1956.

(c) About 6,000.

(d) No authentic information is available.

(e) On receipt of information about the lock-out, the officials of the Conciliation Machinery, including the Chief Labour Commissioner himself, intervened and the lock-out was lifted on the 25th June, 1956.

Cholera in West Bengal

149. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of the **Health** be pleased to state the nature of help given by the Central Government to the State to combat the incidence of Cholera in an epidemic form which has been reported from West Bengal recently?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): No help to combat the recent incidence of cholera in an epidemic form in West Bengal was sought by the State Government from the Central Government.

Development of Minor Ports

150. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the execution of the schemes adumbrated in the First Five Year Plan for the development of minor ports;

(b) whether it is a fact that the progress of development works in these ports in behind schedule; and

(c) if so, the extent and reasons therefor ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) A statement, indicating the progress is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 37]

(b) and (c). The programme for the development of minor ports was approved only in August 1953 and certain additional works were also included in this programme later. Regard being had to the fact that the time for completing the programme was limited, the progres is quite satisfactory.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

151. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schools of different kinds started by the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund at its own expense and the number of schools to which it gives grants-in-aid; and

(b) the number of labour class children receiving education at present and the maximum number of children that can be admitted in the existing schools ?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund is running 15 primary schools, 1 middle school and 10 adult education schools at its own expense and giving financial and other aids in the shape of buildings, furniture, books etc. to 10 schools.

(b) The total number of labour class children receiving education is not available. However, schools run by the Fund are able to accommodate all children seeking admission.

Minor Ports

152. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement showing the names of the minor ports on the Eastern Coast in which development schemes have been executed during the First Five Year Plan period ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : The names of the minor ports on the Eastern Coast, where development schemes have actually been undertaken during the First Five Year Plan period are as follows :—

Kakinada
Masulipatam
Cuddalore
Nagapattinam

Forest Policy

153. Shri Madiah Gowda : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) what amount has been spent annually by the Central Government in implementing the national forest policy ; and

(b) what special measures have been adopted in 1955-56 and 1956 so far for the speedy implementation of the policy ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) The implementation of the National Forest Policy is the responsibility of the States. The Central Government does not incur any direct expenditure on this account but provides financial and technical assistance for the improvement of forestry.

(b) The need for implementing the National Forest Policy is being impressed on the States from time to time. The question was discussed at length at the meeting of the Central Board of Forestry held at Ootacamund in May 1955 when the necessity for providing a vegetal cover on barren hills and denuded forest lands was emphatically brought to the notice of the States.

The Second Five Year Plan includes provision for financial assistance to States or afforestation Schemes.

Railway Stores Purchase

154. Shri Madiah Gowda : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the number and value of 'express' and '*ad hoc*' indents placed by the Railways for their stores for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 ;

(b) the chief items of articles so purchased; and

(c) the extra cost if any involved in these kinds of indents ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 38]

Diva-Dasgaon Railwyay Project

155. Shri Gidwani : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has sub-

mitted a memorandum to Government on the urgency of inclusion of the Diva-Dasgaon Railway Project on the West Coast in the Second Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether the Bombay State Government Board of Communications and Bombay Municipal Corporation and other Local and Public Bodies had also supported the demand;

(c) whether Government have considered the same; and

(d) if so, what is their decision ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys for Diva-Dasgaon Project have been completed and the Survey Reports are under examination of the Railway Board.

E.C.A.F.E. Report

156. Shri Ram Krishan : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1209 on the 20th April, 1956 and state :

(a) whether the formal report from the E.C.A.F.E. on Railways has since been received ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The list of subjects discussed together with brief particulars is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 39] The report is still to be discusssed by the Inland Transport Committee at its sixth Session scheduled to be held at Bangkok during January, 1957.

Second Class Travel

157. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have travelled in the Second Class in 1955-56;

(b) in what proportion this number bears to the number of seats available in the compartments; and

(c) whether there is any limitation to the issue of the tickets according to the number of seats as was the case before recategorization of classes ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) The number of passengers booked in the present day Second Class is 16,024 (thousands)

(b) The ratio of passenger miles to seat miles was 30·4 per cent. Broad gauge and 29·2 Per cent. Metre gauge during May, 1955, for which month above figures are available.

(c) There is no general limitation to the issue of tickets according to the number of seats in 2nd class, nor was there such a limitation in the old Inter class which was renamed Second class with effect from 1st April, 1955.

Development of Tourism

158. {Sardar Iqbal Singh : / Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2719 on the 28th May, 1956 and state :

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken on the proposals submitted by the Government of Punjab for the development of tourism; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the approved scheme will be laid on the Table of the House ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the Plan on tourism for the second plan period along with an explanatory note thereon containing the approved scheme for the Punjab are already available in the Library of the Parliament.

Unemployment in PEPSU

159. {Sardar Iqbal Singh : / Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state the number of unemployed persons registered month-wise through employment exchanges in PEPSU in 1956 so far ?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : A statement containing the information is given below :

Month	Number of registrations effected.
(1)	(2)
1956	
January .	543
February .	473
March . .	589
April . .	526
May . .	541
June . .	579
Total (Jany.-June '56)	3,251

Homoeopathy

160. **Sardar Iqbal Singh :**
Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab and PEPSU State Governments have furnished detailed schemes for research in Homoeopathy as asked for by Central Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical College at Delhi

161. **Sardar Iqbal Singh :** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 475 on the 6th March, 1956 and state at what stage is the proposal to start another Medical College in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : It has been decided to open an under-graduate medical College which will form part of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. This College will start functioning towards the end of September. The proposal to establish another Medical College in Delhi is under consideration.

चितवड़ा गांव और चौरीचौरा रेलवे स्टेशन

१६२. **श्री रा० म० सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के चितवड़ा गांव और चौरीचौरा स्टेशनों पर, जो गोरखपुर जिले में हैं, प्रति वर्ष कितने वैगन माल लादा जाता है ; और

(ख) उन स्टेशनों पर माल लादने के लिये कितने वैगन खड़े हो सकते हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) लादे गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या:

साल	चीतवड़ा गांव	चौरी-चौरा
१९५३	९९५	६३७
१९५४	१०५१	५४२
१९५५	९५५	४३७
१९५६ (१६-७-१९५६ तक)	५६४	१३९

(ख) चौरीचौरा ४० माल डिब्बे, चीतवड़ा गांव २६ माल डिब्बे } प्रति दिन

चितवड़ा गांव रेलवे स्टेशन

१६३. **श्री रा० म० सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चितवड़ा गांव रेलवे स्टेशन पर हजारों मन मछली लादी जाती है और वहां पर मछली लादने के लिये अलग प्लेटफार्म नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार रेलवे स्टेशन का विस्तार करना चाहती है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) तथा (ख). बारह महीनों में कुल लदान लगभग दो हजार मन का हुआ है जिसमें अधिक से अधिक प्रति दिन २३ मन तक हुआ। मछलियां लादने के लिये कोई अलग प्लेटफार्म नहीं है और न इसकी जरूरत ही समझी जाती है, क्योंकि वर्तमान प्रबन्ध काफी है और प्रति दिन माल बिना ज्यादा कठिनाई के भेजा जाता है।

Creches

164. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the mine-owners of private collieries have provided creches for the miners' children;

(b) whether creches are made use of;

(c) the action taken against those mine-owners who have not provided them; and

(d) the number of creches in the areas?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) No.

(b) Creches which have been provided are being made use of.

(c) Mine owners who have not provided creches are liable to prosecution for contravention of the Mines Creches Rules, 1946.

(d) Total number of creches provided so far is 283. Many of them are joint creches, for more than one mine. A number of creches are under construction.

Purnea Station

165. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that arrangement for drinking water supply at Purnea Station which is at the headquarter of the district is very bad;

(b) if so, whether any proposal is under consideration for water works at the station; and

(c) whether remodelling and extension of the station including the waiting room would be undertaken this year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) The arrangements for supply of drinking water at Purnea are satisfactory, and no complaint in this connection has been received by the North Eastern Railway Administration.

(b) Additional facilities, namely a 5" tube well and a filteration plant, are being provided at this station to augment the water supply and the works are in progress.

(c) The work is already in progress.

Panchayats

166. Shri S. C. Samanta : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in India which have not as yet passed the 'Panchayat' Act;

(b) in which States Panchayats have been used as agencies for collection of land-revenue on behalf of State Government up-till now;

(c) which of the State Governments have taken up health, education and public co-operation through Panchayats and how the expenses incurred for the purpose will be met during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(d) the final decision about the creation of the supervisory bodies for the Panchayats?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Railway Equipment

167. Shri Jethalal Joshi : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the progress made during the year 1955-56 in the direction of developing the capacity for the manufacture of Railway equipment in the country?-

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 40].

Railway Concessions

168. Shri Shree Narayan Das : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the basis and procedure according to which Railway Concessions are given to delegates attending the literary or cultural Conferences which are held in India;

(b) whether any list of literary and cultural organisations and institutions have been prepared by Government;

(c) if so, whether a copy of such a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha; and

(d) the number of occasions when railway concessions were given for attending such Conferences during 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport ((Shri Alagesan) : (a) Concession in rail fares is granted to persons attending the annual sessions of some recognised All-India bodies of educational, cultural or social importance.

As a general rule, apart from the literary and cultural purpose, to be eligible for concession, the body should have an All-India character, it should not be sectarian and its annual conference should be well attended.

Each delegate should obtain a certificate from the Secretary of the Conference and send it to the authorised Railway Officer who will issue a concession order. On presentation of this Order, the Station Master will issue the Concession ticket.

(b) Yes.

(c) A list of All-India bodies to which rail concessions are granted, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 41].

(d) Each body is granted concession once a year for the persons attending the annual sessions.

Darbhanga Railway Station

169. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the covering shed over *island* Platform at Darbhanga Railway Station of the North-Eastern Railway was dismantled long ago and remains in that condition even now and nothing is being done in the direction of rebuilding the same; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The shed and Island platform have both been dismantled about three months ago in connection with the work of remodelling of the yard.

This dismantling was a part of Phase I of the scheme to provide additional yard capacity. The rebuilding of the platform and shed at new site will be taken up in Phase 2 when the existing running lines will have been dismantled on the completion and opening of the works of Phase I which is expected shortly.

Telegraph Training

170. Shri Dhusiya: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any selection or recruitment for Telegraph Training took place in May, 1956 in U.P.;

(b) if so, the method of that selection; and

(c) how many scheduled caste candidates have been selected ?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, from among departmental candidates against the quota reserved for them in the cadre of Telegraphists.

(b) Senior most departmental candidates who passed in the prescribed dictation test and had satisfactory record of service and conduct were selected.

(c) None.

Inspectors of Post Offices and of R.M.S.

171. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inspectors of Post Offices and R.M.S. for Class II gazetted posts who were selected by promotion in the Punjab Circle during 1953-54; and

(b) the criterion laid down for making such selections ?

The Minister of Communications (Shi Jagjivan Ram): (a) No selections were made for promotion to Postal Superintendents' Service, Class II in the year 1953-54.

(b) The promotion of departmental officials to the Postal Superintendents' Service, Class II is made by a regularly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee by selection on merit.

Railway Accident at Bezwada

172. { Shri Amjad Ali: / Dr. Rama Rao: / Shri Mohana Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to a head-on-collision between a Delhi-bound Janta Express with a local train resulted in injuries being inflicted to several persons at Bezwada platform on the night following 6th July, 1956; and

(b) what was the cause of the accident ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) At about 21·45 hours on 5-7-1956 (and not on 6-7-1956 as stated in the Question) No. 17 Down Madras-Delhi Janta Express, while being received on correct signals on line No. 4 of Bezwada Station on Madras-Delhi route, collided with a Parcel Van, attached to a Coaching Yard Shunting Engine, which was standing opposite the Inter Cabin, resulting in minor injuries to 7 persons.

(b) *Prima facie* the collision was brought about by the station staff lowering the signals for receiving 17 Down Janta Express, without ensuring that the line on which it was to be received, was clear.

Indian Telephone Industries

173. Shri Thimmaiah: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great scarcity of water supply to the Indian Telephone Industires at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to provide adequate supply of water ?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, the water supply position is not quite satisfactory at present.

(b) Mysore Government have agreed to supply 1 lakh gallons of water per day to the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. from their 16 million gallons scheme which is expected to be completed by March/April, 1957. A pipe line will be laid by the Indian Telephone Industires for this purpose from the Mysore Government's Water Works to the Factory at a cost of approximately Rs. 15 lakhs. This supply will be progressively increased and the ultimate requirements of the Indian Telephone Industires Ltd. will be about 5 lakhs gallons per day.

Indian Telephone Industries

174. Shri Thimmaiah : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of residential quarters constructed so far for the employees

and the Officers of Indian Telephone Industries Bangalore; and

(b) the category of employees and Officers who are entitled to free residential quarters?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : (a) 268 for employees and 14 for Officers.

(b) For the present only the Resident Medical Officer and the Chief, Watch & Ward, are entitled to free residential quarters. An officer of the Posts and Telegraphs on loan to the Indian Telephone Industries, who was entitled to rent free accommodation or House Rent Allowance in lieu, as a condition of service has also been allottted a rent free quarter.

Telegraph Office at Begun

175. Shri U. M. Trivedi : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 280 on the 27th February, 1956 and state whether the telegraph office at Begun in Chitorgarh District has started working?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : The work is in progress; the telegraph office is expected to be opened in about 2 months' time.

Train Derailment at Chiheru

176. Shri Ram Dass : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train was derailed at Chiheru Railway Station on Northern Railway on the 29th May, 1956; and

(b) the number of the persons injured and the nature of the injuries sustained?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) At about 7·33 hours on 29-5-56 No. F. 3-Up Through Goods train over-shot the Up loop Starter in the 'danger' position and entered the up snag dead-end of Chiheru station on the Jullundur-Phagwara Section of the Northern Railway resulting in the derailment of the engine and three wagons next to it.

(b) One fireman of the train received grievous injuries.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Wednesday, 25th July, 1956*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 301—30

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
228.	Telephones in Tehri-Garhwal area	301—03
229.	Coal Mines Provident Fund	303-04
230.	Travancore-Cochin Transport Enquiry Commission.	304—06
231.	Rope-way Scheme in Assam	306-07
232.	Central Maternity B Act	307
233.	Puri Railway Station	308
234.	Disciplinary Action against officials	308-09
235.	Sleeping Coaches	309-10
236.	Patna Telephone System	310-11
237.	Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun	311—13
238.	Railway Wagons	313—15
239.	Motor Vehicle Taxation	315-16
240.	After Care and Rehabilitation Centre	317
241.	Barrackpur Head Post Office	317-18
242.	Drinking Water, Agartala	318-19
244.	Foodgrain Prices in U. P.	319—22
245.	Food-grain Godowns	322-23
246.	Coastal Freight Rates	323
247.	Raxaul	323—25
248.	Import of Tractors from Russia	325-26
249.	Paddy Crops in Manipur	326-27
250.	Floods in West Bengal	327-28
251.	Flight checking of Pilots	328
252.	Conference of State Agriculture Ministers	328-29
254.	Manufacture of Gliders	330
255.	Grading of Superintendent of Post Offices	330

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 330—58

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
243.	Patna University	330-31
253.	Electrification of Stations	331
256.	National Council for Vocational Training	331
257.	Industrial Training Centres	331
258.	Training of Indian Farmers in Australia	332
259.	Kalighat Falta Railway	332
260.	Postal Employees in Rajasthan Circle	332
261.	Halt at Patel Nagar, Delhi.	333
262.	Education of Mine Workers	333
263.	Wage Boards	333-34
264.	Ferry-Crafts	334
265.	D. T. S.	334
266.	Family Planning	334-35
267.	Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules	335
268.	Demographical Survey	335
269.	Postal Employees of Tripura	335-36
270.	Soil and Sugarcane Research Stations	336
271.	Supply of Ammonium Sulphate to East Pakistan	336
272.	Medical Department, Manipur	337
273.	Machada-Digha Line	337
274.	Lighthouse	337
275.	Welfare of Seamen	337
276.	D. T. S.	338
277.	All India Industrial Tribunal	338-39
278.	Fishing	339
279.	Forests Plantation in Andamans	339
280.	Railway Delegation to Japan	339-40
281.	Sugarcane Prices	340
282.	Rehabilitation of Gypsies	340

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
283.	Railway Coach Manufacturing Workshop	340-41
284.	Experts from U. K.	341
285.	Rice Deal with China	341
286.	Cyclone in Midnapur	341-42

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
140.	Railway Accident near Phulera	342
141.	Railway Derailment	342-43
142.	Seed Multiplication Farms.	343
143.	Plant Quarantine Centres	343-44
144.	Housing and other Societies	344
145.	Railway Engine Derailment	344-45
146.	Craftsmen Training Centres	345
147.	Travancore-Cochin State Transport Service	345-46
148.	Orissa Mineral Development Company	346
149.	Cholera in West Bengal	346
150.	Development of Minor Ports	347
151.	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	347
152.	Minor Ports	347-48
153.	Forest Policy	348

U. S. Q. No.	Subject	Columns
154.	Railway Stores Purchase	348
155.	Diva-Dasgaon Railway Project	348-49
156.	E.C.A.F.E. Report	349
157.	Second Class Travel	349-50
158.	Development of Tourism	350
159.	Unemployment in PEPSU.	350
160.	Homeopathy	351
161.	Medical College at Delhi	351
162.	Chit Baragaon and Chauri Chaura Railway Stations	351-52
163.	Chit Baragaon Railway Station	352
164.	Creches	352
165.	Purnea Station	353
166.	Panchayats	353
167.	Railway Equipment	353
168.	Railway Concessions	354
169.	Darbhanga Railway Station	354-55
170.	Telegraph Training	355
171.	Inspectors of Post Offices and of R.M.S.	355
172.	Railway Accident at Bezwada	356
173.	Indian Telephone Industries	356
174.	Indian Telephone Industries	356-57
175.	Telegraph Office at Begun.	357-58
176.	Train Derailment at Chiheru	358

GIPND—HS—357 LSD—19-9-56—840

CONTENTS

	Columns
Papers laid on the Table	809—10
Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—	
Fifty-sixth Report	811
Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance—	
Earthquake in Kutch	811—13
Statement by Shri C. D. Deshmukh *re* resignation from office of Minister	813—22
Shri C. D. Deshmukh	813—21
Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	821—22
Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	823—974
Shri Datar	823—35, 838, 969—73
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	846—48
Shri M. P. Mishra	858—70
Shri M. K. Moitra	870—75
Shri Bibhuti Mishra	875—86
Shri N. C. Chatterjee	886—900
Pandit D. N. Tiwary	900—08
Shri Chaitan Majhi	909—17
Shri Jaipal Singh	917—24
Shri Barman	924—32
Babu Ramnarayan Singh	933—40
Shri Pataskar	940—44
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha	944—55
Shri S. M. Ghose	955—60
Shri Syamnandan Sahaya	960—69
Daily Digest	975—76

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 25th July, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

12 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO AIR CORPORATION RULES

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953, a copy of each of the following Notifications, making certain futher amendments to the Air Corporations Rules, 1954:

(1) Notification No. 7-CA (11)55, dated the 4th July, 1955, together with an explanatory note.

(2) Notification No. 7-CA (13)/55, dated the 13th January, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-260|56]

CITIZENSHIP RULES, AND CITIZENS (REGISTRATION AT INDIAN CONSULATES) RULES

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Rules, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955:

(1) The Citizenship Rules, 1956, published in the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.R.O. 1574, dated the 7th July, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. 262|56]

(2) The Citizens (Registration at Indian Consulates) Rules, 1956, published in the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.R.O. 1575, dated the 7th July, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. 263/56]

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): With regard to sub-item (1) of item 2, so far as I can recollect, these Rules will be laid and will lie for a month on the Table of each House of Parliament, and will be subject to modification by the House under the Citizenship Act, which we passed last year. I suppose that is correct.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will look into the Act.

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Excises Notification No. 8-CER/56, dated the 14th July, 1956, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-264/56]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I beg to present the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

EARTHQUAKE IN KUTCH

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt.—Central): Under rule 216, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon.

"Recent earthquake in Kutch".

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): With your permission, Sir, I shall make a statement.

The House must have heard with deep distress the news of the earthquake which rocked parts of the State of Kutch on the night of the 21st July and in the morning of the 22nd. The shocks were of considerable intensity and the loss caused to life and property has been heavy. The tremors were most severe in the central part of the State between Bhuj and Bachau where the town of Anjar is situated. This town and the surrounding 22 villages including Dudhai, Ratnal, Dhamadka, Jaikadi, Galpadar, Dhaneti, Chirai and Bachau, have consequently suffered most. The town of Bhuj, the western Taluqas and the eastern and southern areas of Kutch seem to have fallen outside of the wave and have thus escaped damage. It is not possible to give final figures about the casualties and the extent of damage to property as the debris is still being cleared. According to the reports received from the Chief Commissioner till late last night, there have been 111 deaths, out of which 102 were at Anjar alone. The number of injured exceeds 300, including 93 seriously. Nearly 1300 houses have been so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable. Of these 800 are at Anjar. About 2,000 houses have been slightly damaged and require repairs. Immediately on receipt of the information on the night of the 21st, the Chief Commissioner rushed to Anjar which was worst affected, accompanied by senior officials, and organised relief measures. The work of removal of debris and of recovery of persons trapped underneath, was taken in hand by the State Police assisted by a unit of the army, in which they have since been continuously engaged. For people who have been rendered homeless and destitute, a sommon kitchen has been established in the town, and temporary shelter has been provided in tents and other available buildings. For the injured persons, steps have been taken to provide medical relief. Medical parties have also been organised and despatched to the affected areas in the interior. As soon as the tragic news about this calamity reached here on the 22nd July, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for immediate relief. A further sum of Rs. 50,000 has been allocated from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

The work of distributing housing loans has already been taken in hand. Persons living in the town of Anjar will receive up to Rs. 2,000 while those living in the rural areas Rs. 1,500 per family, of which 25 per cent will be available as subsidy. Temporary tenements made of corrugated iron sheets are being constructed at Anjar for about 125 families. 70 tons of iron sheets have been offered by the Government of Saurashtra for this purpose. Assistance is also being given to small traders to enable them to rehabilitate themselves. Rs. 200 will be advanced as loan and Rs. 100 as grant for this purpose. To mitigate the suffering of people who have been rendered homeless, up to Rs. 30

per family are being given for the construction of temporary huts. Foodgrains are being distributed at the rate of three quarters of a seer per adult and half a seer per child to villagers in the affected areas. To facilitate the expeditious distribution of relief, four Committees have been set up for the town of Anjar, the villages in the Anjar Taluqa, villages in the Bhuj Taluqa and villages in the Bachau Taluqa. A Central Committee consisting of officials and non-officials is being formed to supervise the entire work of relief and rehabilitation. Instructions have been issued by the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner for taking such other relief measures as may be necessary and to report what further assistance, if any, is required.

I am sure the House would like to express its heart-felt sympathy for all those who have suffered as a result of this sudden calamity.

STATEMENT BY SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH *RE* RESIGNATION FROM OFFICE OF MINISTER

Shri C. D. Deshmukh (Kolaba): Mr. Speaker, for some time past my resignation of my office of Minister has been pending. Yesterday the President's office issued a Press Note to the effect that the President has been pleased to accept the resignation. I consider it necessary to make a statement in explanation of my resignation, and proceed to do so in accordance with rule 218 of the Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha.

I have resigned because I do not wish to share the responsibility for Government's decision to separate the city of Bombay from Maharashtra, as embodied in the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956, and because I wish to protest generally against the manner in which this issue, so vitally important to the interests of my constituency of Kolaba in particular, and of Maharashtra as well as India in general, has been handled by the Prime Minister.

My protest has special reference to (i) the inability or unwillingness of the Government of India to persuade the Bombay Government to hold a judicial enquiry into the police firings of November, 1955 and January, 1956 in the course of which about 80 persons were killed and about 450 injured; and (ii) to the impropriety of the Prime Minister's announcement in early June in regard to the future of Bombay while the States Reorganisation Bill was before the Lok Sabha and had been referred to the Select Committee. I had in vain pleaded for an enquiry in regard to the former. In regard to the latter I have had no discussion with the Prime Minister, as obviously a discussion after the event was useless and as on the day the Prime Minister returned from Bombay after the A.I.C.C. meeting, I asked him to make my pending resignation effective. It was at his suggestion that I agreed that the acceptance of my resignation might await his return from his tour abroad.

I accepted the office of Finance Minister in May 1950 at the repeated requests of the Prime Minister. The House may be interested to know, as some little proof of my disinterestedness, that I had declined a similar offer made previously by Lord Wavell in May 1946 on the ground that neither by training nor by tradition was I qualified to take on the role of a politician. Before I accepted the Prime Minister's offer, I warned him that I was apt to prove difficult where principles were involved and that I would have to resign if there was a major disagreement on matters of principle. His reply, if he will recall it, was: "In that event it will not be a case of your walking out alone." Although the question was never explicitly discussed between us, this remark and assurance formed an unspoken pact between us to pursue and promote a progressive economic policy as a sound foundation for plans for the country's economic development. It is for him to say if he is satisfied or not with the nature and quality of

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

my collaboration with him. On my part, I should like to take this opportunity for acknowledging his constant and understanding support in the discharge of my duties, not to speak of his irreproachable courtesy, unlimited patience and unfailing consideration. We have had our differences of opinion, acute sometimes as in the matter of relaxation of financial control but we have up till now always been able to reconcile them as a result of personal discussion.

I have never been a member of the Congress Party, and I am inclined to believe that this freedom from a formal party affiliation has helped me to discharge a little more effectively my role as a supposed expert in economic, financial, fiscal and monetary matters. Had the General Elections not broken into the tenure of my office and had it not been constitutionally almost ineluctable for the Finance Minister to be a Member of the Lok Sabha, the present situation in which I feel it incumbent to resign on an issue not strictly finanical or not of an all-India character would not have arisen; because I have had no serious differences of opinion with my colleagues in the Cabinet and the Prime Minister continued to extend his support to me in all essential matters concerning the Finance Ministry. I consider it only fair to all concerned to add that irrespective of the SRC report and for many months past I had been informing the Prime Minister that I did not intend to take part in the coming elections and that it was my firm view that the time had arrived for someone from the Congress Party to take charge of the office of Finance Minister. It was with a view to bringing about a greater association of the concerned members of the Cabinet with the handling of the problems of the Finance Ministry, especially in regard to raising resources for the Second Five Year Plan that on my advice the Prime Minister has consituted a Resources Committee of the Cabinet.

My election as a representative of Colaba District and as one among the Bombay representatives in the Lok Sabha could not but affect the political aloofness of my role as a non-party financial expert (supposed to be an expert, according to one of my very able colleagues). The constituency and the State concerned called upon me from time to time to take on an interest in some local problem and I have always been able to do so without being untrue to my responsibility to the country at large. The matters involved were not matters of grave principle. But I am not one of those who hold that the Central Government Ministers should be like disembodied spirits, concerned with only their central responsibilities and not at all concerned with the affairs, politics and interests of their constituencies or States.

Nevertheless, I can truthfully claim that I have concerned myself less with local matters than any of my colleagues, barring the Prime Minister, owing to my lack of party affiliation and the technical nature of the matters, dealt with in the Finance Ministry.

In the matter of the Government's decision in regard to the separation of Bombay State from Maharashtra however, my conscience will not permit me to remain aloof or unconcerned as I hold strongly that the decision, with its latest modification, is grossly unjust and unfair to the people of Maharashtra and against even the interests of the country. I can find no single valid argument in justification of it. I hope I shall have an opportunity of elaborating this—and this is particularly addressed to you, Sir,—during the course of the coming general discussion on the S.R.C. Bill as reported by the Select Committee. I hope I shall catch your eye sometime.

Mr. Speaker: I look this side more.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: But even in this matter, following my role as a non-party financial expert, I did not take up a strong personal attitude until I became convinced that the announced decision was unacceptable to the people of Kolaba in particular and Maharashtra in general and involved grave risk of economic ruination to them. I also anticipated the difficulties likely to arise over Bombay City and the lengths to which Congress-devoted Maharashtra leaders were prepared to go and used my influence in an attempt to secure acceptance for the bigger bilingual Bombay State, that is, including both Saurashtra and Vidarbha, which was the only genuine bilingual State arrangement in my view. Unfortunately, this was rejected in turn by the Congress Working Committee, the Gujarat and Bombay Pradesh Congress Committees and finally by the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee themselves by implication. Although I am certain that the Maharashtra and the Gujarat public will even now favour such a solution, with the present leadership being what it is, I fear this solution will not be feasible.

Even before the Prime Minister made his announcement about Bombay in January last, I had informed him and the Cabinet of my view that if the bigger bilingual Bombay State was not possible, then the only alternative was the formation of a separate Gujarat and a separate Maharashtra including Bombay City and that the separation of Bombay City from Maharashtra would be a grave economic and political blunder, besides being unjust to Maharashtra.

I refrained from protesting against the Government decision of January last, which was not taken in the full Cabinet, until I became seized of the reactions of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee and was satisfied that the decision was unacceptable to Maharashtra in general and my constituency in particular. On being satisfied on this point, I tendered my resignation to the Prime Minister. In reply he referred to the desirability of doing everything possible to discourage violence, as also to interesting possibilities of the formation of big bilingual units such as Dakshina Pradesh, Purva Pradesh, etc. At about the same time, a few friendly fellow Members of Parliament advised me not to precipitate matters until Parliament had had an opportunity of considering the question. It was in view of these considerations that I refrained from pressing my resignation in January last.

Although the S.R.C. Bill as introduced made no change for the better, from my point of view I was content to await the report of the Select Committee. But discussions in this respect were in my opinion gravely prejudiced by the extraordinary action of the Prime Minister in making his announcement in Bombay early last June. His later explanation that he was always free to announce Government's decisions is not valid as in no sense was the decision a decision of Government. There was no consideration of the proposal in the Cabinet or even by circulation. There was no individual consultation with members of the Cabinet known to be specially interested, as for instance, myself. There is no record even of a meeting of a Committee of the Cabinet, and to this day no authoritative text of the so-called decision is available to the members of the Cabinet.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): A one-man Government.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This instance is typical of the cavalier and unconstitutional manner in which decisions have been taken and announced on behalf of the Cabinet by certain unauthorised members of the Cabinet including the Prime Minister in matters concerning the reorganisation of the States. The separation of Andhra from Tamil Nad was decided upon and announced by the Prime Minister without reference to the Cabinet. The decision of last January in regard to placing Bombay City

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

under Central administration, was, again, without prior reference to the Cabinet, whose previous decision was, Bombay should be made a City State. Nor did that decision represent a solution agreed upon by all concerned, including the Maharashtra leaders, since their proposal to that effect was conditional on (i) Bombay City being retained as the capital of Maharashtra, and (ii) a provision for later merger of the City with Maharashtra at the discretion of the Prime Minister. It is true that a Committee of the Cabinet was constituted to decide boundary matters, but it was never the intention that that Committee should decide the fate of Maharashtra and Bombay City on behalf of the Cabinet. In any case, I have a grievance in that I was not consulted in regard to the specific decisions announced, although as a Minister specially interested territorially and electorally at least common courtesy demanded that I should have been. My complaint is that the Prime Minister and the Committee of three have arrogated to themselves powers not delegated to them by the Cabinet as a whole.

Even more summary and discourteous has been the rejection by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister of my request that they promote an enquiry into the Bombay firings of November 1955 and January 1956. I am convinced that they are being false to their principles in regard to the safeguarding of civil liberties in helping to hush up the matter. Since the Prime Minister has at a later date argued that the question of Bombay City cannot be reconsidered just now because Bombay has misbehaved, he cannot argue that the matter is one concerning the Bombay Government alone. His view that such an enquiry will only exacerbate public feelings further is not valid, since truth can never embitter and what is alleged, with a great deal of *prima facie* evidence, is that the police showed lack of fire-control and grossly exceeded their legal powers. There is evidence to show that they were instructed by the Chief Minister to shoot at sight and to shoot to kill, that the deliberate use of tear gas before intended firing brought out women and children from their rooms choking for breath, only to be shot down by the indiscriminate firing of the police, using tommy guns, firing several rounds to the second, that there were 2,500 rounds fired, resulting in 80 persons dead and 450 injured, that the police injuries through stones and acid bulbs were insignificant and not contemporaneous with the firing episodes. That the ruling party should have thought it fit to order an enquiry into the Hoshiarpur lathi charge when they resolutely refused to order an enquiry into the Bombay firings to my mind shows an animus against Maharashtra with which I refuse to associate myself. I drew the attention of the Prime Minister to many of these matters and informed him that I was thoroughly dissatisfied with the apathy with which this matter has been viewed by him. I pointed out to him that in any other country calling itself civilized with such a carnage, a judicial enquiry would have been compulsory by law. Even now when the coroner has held in several cases that the firing of November 1955 was unjustified, there seems to be no intention to enquire into the matter on the part of the police because they themselves have caused the deaths.

These matters, *viz.*, the usurpation of the powers of the Cabinet by an inner circle and the denial of civil liberities by giving a *carte blanche* to the Bombay Police, have a bearing on public interest going far beyond the range of the dispute over Bombay City. Violence can only be curbed by justice and rational behaviour. The aggressive non-violence of many men responsible for the Bombay decision will do far more to disrupt the unity of the country than outbursts of violence, which no sane man will

condone and which must be dealt with firmly, but not brutally especially where hundreds of palpably innocent citizens are involved.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with deep regret that I have listened to the statement made by my hon. friend and my colleague in Government till yesterday. I regret having to part company in the work of Government from a valuable colleague. I regret also that on this occasion an element of controversy has been introduced.

I am not referring to the merits of the questions raised by my friend; these will no doubt be dealt with in the course of the subsequent discussions in this House. The hon. Member has criticised various actions for whcih I am responsible. I accept that responsibility fully as indeed I must, in my capacity as Prime Minsiter. But I am reluctant to enter into a controversy, which to smoe extent has a personal character. Sinec we are ending our close association as members of Government, I should like this parting to be with goodwill.

I shall only mention here two or three matters to which reference has been made. The account that the hon. Member has given of various developments is not in my opinion quite correct in all its particulars. It is incomplete and hence may give a wrong impression as to what happened.

Reference has been made to the proceedings of the Cabinet. It is not usual to do so and it is a little difficult to deal with this matter without a full account of what Cabinet considered at various times. I do not think it would be proper for me to deal fully with the proceedings of the Cabinet. This matter has been under consideration, in various ways, for many months and it has always been our desire to have the largest measure of consultation and agreement not only in the Government but in Parliament and elsewhere. We discussed this in the Cabinet on many occasions and when the Cabinet appointed a Sub-committee, we kept the Cabinet informed of its work.

The hon. Member has said that my announcement early in June in regard to the future of Bombay was lacking in propriety as the States Reorganisation Bill was before the Lok Sabha and had been referred to a Select Committee. I am wholly unable to appreciate this argument. What I announced then was the Government's policy which had already been included in the draft Bill before the Parliament. The only additional statement I made was that the future of Bombay might be decided 5 years later by Bombay, a fact which had been referred to repeatedly. There is considerable speculation and uncertainty about this which call for clarification. In such circumstances, it is necessary to state the position clearly. Apart from this, it is the business of Government to declare its policy and to place it before Parliament. It is of course open to the Select Committee and Parliament to accept it, vary it or reject it. I had, in fact, stated in Bombay that it would naturally be for the Select Committee and Parliament to decide what they thought proper.

A reference has also been made to the decision not to hold a judicial enquiry into the incidents in Bombay in November, 1955 and January, 1956. Those incidents were serious. But, after the most careful consideration and in consultation with many colleague and others we felt that our principle aim of developing normal and good relations in Bombay between various communities and groups would be jeopardised by such a prolonged enquiry at that stage. We felt that our chief effort should be to establish good relations again.

I should like to express again, Sir, my deep regret at this parting of the ways.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Sir, will the two statements.....

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next item of business.

BIHAR AND WEST BENGAL (TRANSFER OF TERRITORIES) BILL

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members; 30 from this House, namely, Shri Atulya Ghosh, Shri Upendranath Barman, Shri Abdus Sattar, Shri Subodh Hasda, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri A. Ibrahim, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Syamnandan Sahaya, Shri P. C. Bose, Shri Phani Gopal Sen, Shri H. V. Pataskar, Shri P. Ramaswamy, Shri Asim Krishna Dutt, Pandit Algu Rai Shastri, Shri Shriman Narayan, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri B. N. Datar, Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Dr. Hari Mohan, Shri S. K. Patil, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri S. S. More, Shri Vijneshwar Missir, Shri Jaipal Singh, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri Mohit K. Moitra, Shri Tushar Chatterjea, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri J. B. Kripalani;

and 15 Members from Rajya Sabha:

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 7th August, 1956;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Commitee".

श्री विभूति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन): मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बंगाल के कितने मेम्बर हैं और बिहार के कितने हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप ही गिन लीजिये ।

Shri Datar: They are Members of the Lok Sabha representing all the States to the extent that is possible.

As the House is aware, a Commission was appointed for making recommendations for the reorganisation of States and it made its recommendations in October, 1955. Thereafter, this question was discussed in the Lok Sabha as also the Rajya Sabha and also in the various State Assemblies and Councils. Then, after considering all the circumstances, the Government came to certain decisions which were announced on the 16th January, 1956. That announcement also related to the question regarding Bengal as also Bihar. But thereafter an attempt was made—a very zealous attempt it was—to have a union of the two States in the place of the two different States, and that question was considered by the both the Chief Ministers along with their advisers and supporters for a considerable time. That was the reason why, when the drafting of the Bill was undertaken, on the basis of the Government decisions, relating to the reorganisation of States, the question of West Bengal and also of Bihar was left out. The Bill that was prepared was circulated by the President to the various State Governments and thereafter, as the House is aware, a discussion took place and the matter was referred to the Joint Committee and the report of the Joint Committee will be debated upon from tomorrow so far as the States reorganisation in respect of all other States is concerned.

Subsequently it was found that the task that we undertook for the purpose of effecting the administrative union of West Bengal and Bihar could not be pursued on account of certain

difficulties. Therefore, the Government had to fall back upon their own decision taken in January, 1956, and hence the present Bill was duly drafted and sent to the various States under article 3 of the Constitution. Their opinions have been received and thereafter, as the House is aware, on the reopening day of this session of Parliament this Bill was introduced in the House. Now, I am making a motion for reference of this Bill to the Joint Committee.

I have gone very carefully and anxiously through the long debates that took place in the Bihar Legislative Assembly and the Bihar Legislative Council as also in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and the West Bengal Legislative Council. So far as the West Bengal Legislature is concerned, they have stated that what they have proposed is not a modification of the Government's proposal contained in the Bill, but the Chief Minister has pointed out that there are certain suggestions which should be taken into account by Parliament before the Bill is passed into law. So far as Bihar is concerned, naturally, they have taken up an attitude that no part of Bihar ought to be given to West Bengal at all. Resolutions have been passed to the effect that the President should withhold his assent to the introduction of this Bill in Parliament. So, these are the two decisions we have before us. We have also the decision that Government have already taken, and in accordance with that decision, this Bill has been prepared and with the President's assent, this Bill has now been introduced and is to be debated here by the hon. Members.

I need not point out at this stage the various principles that were laid down for the reorganisation or the re-formation of the States. A number of principles were laid down: linguistic affinity was one; geographical contiguity was another; administrative convenience was the third principle. A number of principles were laid down and it might be found that so far as the general recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission are concerned, they have been accepted by the Government with certain changes which they thought were absolutely imperative. So far as the Commission's views with regard to the Bengal-Bihar border are concerned, we have taken into account the very peculiar conditions that obtain on the border. We have, in this connection, to take into account the fact that there was partition in 1947 and naturally that partition hit Bengal most, because Bengal was divided into two portions. One portion went over to Pakistan and the other portion remained with us. As a result of this division, naturally the economy of Bengal was affected to a great extent. Thereafter, another problem was introduced, namely, the problem of constant immigration of refugees from East Bengal. A very large number of people have come in and therefore, the case of West Bengal is one which deserves the sympathy not only of Bengal, not only of Bihar and not only of the great adjoining State of India but the sympathy of all the States together. That is the reason why this particular problem of reorganisation has to be considered against the context of the present conditions obtaining in Bihar as also in West Bengal.

So far as West Bengal is concerned, it has to be admitted that there are certain areas in Bihar where there is a certain population of Bengali-speaking people. I am not here dealing with the percentages at all.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Monghyar—North-West): It is throughout Bihar.

Shri Datar: Only in certain parts.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): And *vice-versa*.

Shri Datar: One point may be noted here. So far as the question of transfer of certain territories from the Purnea district of Bihar to West Bengal is concerned, among other factors we have to take into account also the factor that has unfortunately resulted from the partition of Bengal. The

[Shri Datar]

position in which West Bengal has been put is this. Bengal is the only Part A State which has been divided into two more or less distinct or separate portions. We have got in the north the district of Darjeeling, the district of Jalpaiguri and the district of Cooch-Bihar. These are the three districts which are entirely disconnected and this is also a factor for consideration. These three districts in the north have no connection, no geographical contiguity with the other portions of West Bengal. It is true that we have got the railway system, which is under the control of the Centre. We have also certain highways. Even with these highways, it is to be noted that a certain procedure has to be adopted, especially when people in one part of the State have to go to another part of the State through a territory which belongs to another State. As far as possible attempts are being made to remove problems which are likely to create some hardship; but the fact remains that we ought to have seen that there is complete geographical contiguity so far as all its districts are concerned. Otherwise linguistically and even administratively, certain difficulties are likely to be created. In the case of Bengal, this has caused a great deal of hardship and a great deal of harassment, so far as the administration of the two separate parts is concerned. Therefore, it was one of their arguments that in the question of the reorganisation of States, in addition to the language element, other factors which created a certain amount of inconvenience and hardship should also be taken into account and as far as possible the two disconnected areas should be joined together. This was a factor which the Joint Committee had to consider while dealing with the claims of Bengal over certain parts of Purnea district, especially so far as the Kishanganj sub-division was concerned.

I am explaining the factors which weighed with or influenced the Joint Committee in coming to their decisions. A very large portion of the international border or frontier between India and Pakistan was in Bengal. So far as Bihar was concerned, Purnea was the only district which had a land frontier with Pakistan. It was not very long, maybe 70 to 80 miles; but, all the same that was a problem which Bihar also had to consider. Theoretically speaking at least, so far as the question of the control of an international border is concerned, I would appeal to the House to consider it from this point of view: If it were feasible and practicable, would it or would it not be better to have the entire land frontier under the control of one administrative unit? I am merely pointing out the various grounds that may be taken into consideration by the Joint Committee. The first point was that the two portions should be joined together. The second point was that the entire land frontier should be under the control of one State, instead of being partly under the control of one and partly under another.

There is also a third point, but I am not laying very great stress on it. I am not entering into any controversy; I am merely pointing out what the S.R.C. have stated. They have stated that the population of Kishanganj speak a dialect known as Kishanganjia or Sirpuria, which is more akin to the Bengali language than to Hindi. But, you will understand that this was not the main or conclusive argument which weighed even with the S.R.C.

I will repeat the three considerations which weighed with the Joint Committee. They are the advisability of having the State of Bengal as an integrated whole, the desirability of having the whole frontier between India and Pakistan under one State and thirdly the nearness of the dialect prevailing in Kishanganj to Bengali to a greater extent than to Hindi. I am not exaggerating the matter at all; I am putting it at the lowest. The most important ground was the facility of communications. It is also a question of administrative control over the means of communications. For these reasons, the S.R.C. stated that the Kishanganj sub-division east of the

Mahanandа River ought to be given to West Bengal.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central) I want to bring one point to the attention of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I want to point it out as a matter of correction. S.R.C. recommended that Urdu was their language.

Shri Datar: I always speak subject to correction. So far as the Kishanganjia dialect is concerned, the S R C. have stated that it is of greater nearness to the Bengali language than to Hindi. As I pointed out, they have not relied entirely on that ground. They relied on all the three circumstances taken together and decided to give to West Bengal for the various objects I have mentioned, a bit of land in the Kishanganj sub-division. This was the first recommendation that was made by the S.R.C. and it has been accepted by the Government.

Coming south, so far as the Manbhum district in Bihar is concerned, it consists of two portions. Some hon. Members in this House might object to the expression "sub-district" that has been used here. It is immaterial whether it is called a sub-district or a sub-division. The fact remains that Manbhum has got two fairly clear-cut divisions made by the running of the Damodar river in between the two areas. We have got the first division and the second division. So far as the first division is concerned, the Government have done nothing. So far as the second division, popularly known as the Purulia sub-district, is concerned, they have made a change. The northern division has been kept as it is, because there are certain minerals and coal fields there. In making all these recommendations for alterations of the boundaries, we have taken into account other questions also, especially the question of the economy of the various States affected thereby. Therefore, in making their recommendation, the S.R.C. had before them, and in coming to a decision, the Government have had before them, the question of keeping up the economy of the great Bihar State to the fullest extent possible consistently with the desire to help West Bengal to a small extent.

So far as the Manbhum district is concerned, as I stated, it consists of two parts. The northern part is known as the Dhanbad division. It is on the upper side of the Damodar River. The other part is a larger part. This Dhanbad sub-division appears to be only one-fourth of the district. As regards Purulia sub-division, there are certain circumstances which have to be taken into account. In this sub-division, it appears that the Bengali population was in a predominant position some years ago. On account of a number of circumstances, it is true that the majority has been falling. But, the fact remains that there is a considerable Bengali speaking population, and if I mistake not, Bengali is also recognised as a court language here. In the general constitution of the administration, these two portions, though together they are called the Manbhum district, are more or less separate and held together. I understand that there are Deputy Commissioners for these two divisions also. Whatever it is, I am prepared to proceed on the footing that these two divisions are part of the same district. Even though it is admitted that they are parts of the same district, still it has to be further understood that these two portions are fairly distinguishable from each other. Dhanbad sub-division is an entirely Hindi area and it has got to remain in Bihar. Dhanbad was not touched at all. So far as the Purulia is concerned, it was the opinion of the S.R.C. that the whole of Purulia sub-district except Chas thana should be given over to West Bengal. That was the opinion expressed by the S.R.C.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): Why modify it?

Shri Datar: When this question was further considered by the Government

[Shri Datar]

there were certain other points before them. That is the reason why you will find that we have further reduced the area to be given from Bihar to Bengal. These two areas are one thana and one police station.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Give reasons for this modification.

Shri Datar: Clause 3 of the Bill says:

"Purulia sub-district of Manbhum district, excluding Chas thana. . . ."

This thana has been excluded by the S.R.C. When the Government had to take a decision, they further excluded two areas with a view to facilitate the work that was being carried on, first in respect of an irrigation project and secondly in respect of a reservoir which supplied water to Jamshedpur town as also to the iron and steel works there. For that purpose you will find that two more areas have been excluded from what had been recommended by the S.R.C. to be given over to West Bengal. As I said, Chandil thana has been excluded. An irrigation project was going to be started and it was considered that the efforts of the Bihar Government should not in any way be prejudiced by the transfer of Chandil thana. What has been done is, in addition to the exclusion of Chas thana are recommended by the S.R.C., we have stated that Chandil thana should also be excluded as also the Patamda police station of Barabhum thana.

Though the problem of Bengal was fairly important, we have also to take into account the fact that Bihar should be economically, as little as possible affected. That is the reason for the Government decision taken in January 1956 and it has now been embodied in the Bill that these two portions should also be excluded. You will find that we have reduced the claims of Bengal to almost a very small share. The Bengal Government as also the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and formerly, from 1951, Shri N. R. Sircar and others had made a very great claim. They wanted a very large area. Formerly they claimed about 16,000 square miles. That area has been gradually brought down. Along with this large area, the Bengal Government wanted the transfer of a population of 5 to 6 millions. That has also been brought down. You will find that what has been given to Bengal is only a very small fraction of what they had claimed. I may point out here that about 3200 to 3300 square miles of territory and a population of 15 lakhs only have been sought to be given over to Bengal from Bihar.

As I pointed out, this area by linguistic and cultural affinities was nearer to Bengal than to Bihar. It is possible to argue that the census figures are not accurate. It is further possible to argue that even according to the census figures, the matter is not very clear. As I said, language is not the only factor to be taken into account. In fact, though sometimes it is said that the provinces are being divided linguistically, I would point out to hon. Members that language is one of the many considerations, not necessarily the important consideration, much less the exclusive consideration. To a certain extent, language has its value. Along with language, administrative convenience has to be taken into account, geographical contiguity has to be taken into account and then we have to find out what portion has to be transferred from one State to another. Against the background of all these changes, we have to understand that we are all, after all, one. India is one and a common nationality has got to be developed. I have read various speeches in the Bihar legislature—various very angry speeches. I also appreciate the depth of feeling of the hon. Members. After all, we have to take into account that this is not a partition beween India and Pakistan. There also it may be noted that we effected the partition

with as little illwill as possible, whatever might have happened subsequently: India is one. Bengal and Bihar have to live together. Bihar is a great province, and I may say here that the whole of India is proud of it. Bihar has produced a number of great rulers. We had the first empire of Asoka in Bihar. We have had not only a long line of former rulers, but also great public rulers. India is proud that its first President is a distinguished son of Bihar. All these things have to be taken into account. I am appealing to Bihar for a small measure of generosity. I know that very exciting speeches have been made in the Bihar legislature. If a small portion is given to Bengal, Bengal's economy would improve.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Why not take the whole of it?

Shri Datar: Bengal would be fully satisfied and Bihar's economy would not be affected. These are all questions that have to be considered. I would request my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh to control himself because all these questions have to be solved with as great a self-restraint as possible. It is our pride that in spite of all that has been stated here and there, even this very thorny question of re-organisation has been solved by us in a fairly satisfactory manner. Now, there may be room for complaint here and there, but Government would try its best to see that even this great experiment of a rational reorganisation of all the States is gone through as smoothly as possible, with the greatest goodwill of all the parties concerned. Therefore, I am appealing especially to the great hon. Members of Bihar to exercise restraint and not to misunderstand us at all. So far as we are concerned, Bengal and Bihar are of the same importance to us. The Government of India are trying to hold the scales absolutely even between Bengal and Bihar. We should, therefore, approach this question without any passion or excitement. It is one of the great characteristics of Indian culture that we view any particular point not from our own predilictions, not from our own personal view points, but from the view point of the other party. If, for example, the Bengal people put themselves in the position of Bihar, if the Bihar friends put themselves in the position of Bengal....

1 P.M.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): And you put yourself in their position.

Shri Datar: Yes, I am putting myself in both the positions, and it is our duty to put ourselves in the position of both of them. Even now I wish that the proposal for the great union which was the aspiration of two great Chief Ministers of India, namely the Bengal-Bihar Union, had been pursued. Then perhaps we would have got the spectacle of having some unions elsewhere also, and a time ought to come when we ought to rise over all these feelings. We can have a Bengal-Bihar Union only after we are prepared to subordinate our own ideas as Bengalis or Biharis. After all, if there is a union, it is an organic union. After all, India has to be a great country or a great nation, and India cannot be a great nation, as it has been pointed out, unless we rise over these parochial feelings, unless we come to understand and give the greatest importance to the one over-riding consideration, namely that we are the sons of the same soil. Therefore, all of us have to look after the interests of Bihar, all of us have to look after the interests of Bengal and see how we can harmonise the so-called conflicting interests of both the parties. This is the objective that the Government have, and I am quite confident that the House will consider this particular question from the view point that I have placed before it.

So far as the other provisions are concerned, they follow the same routine. Just as in the States Reorganisation Bill, a number of incidental provisions have had to be made, similarly they have been brought in here on the footing that a certain area or certain areas have to be trans-

[Shri Datar]

ferred from the State of Bihar to the State of West Bengal. If this position is taken into account and if the hon. House remembers that similar provisions have been made in the States Reorganisation Bill, then naturally the whole point would be extremely clear. Even so far as these territorial arrangements are concerned, it is possible to make the whole position acceptable to all to the extent that it can be made acceptable to all. The Joint Committee is there. We are now appointing a Joint Committee. The Rajya Sabha also will be having its own Members, and I am quite confident that the small points or the pinpricks that are there would be squared up and that within short time at our disposal we shall have a unanimous report of the Joint Committee on this problem and the whole question of reorganisation would have been set at rest by the passage of all these Bills before the 15th August. Therefore, I am appealing to this House that it might accept this motion.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the..

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I just want to propose another name, the name of Shri Bhajahari Mahata who comes from that area which is going to be transferred. I think all parties from the areas to be transferred should be represented.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): He represents, as you know, Sir, both Manbhum and Dhalbhum.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahbad South): I do not know of any persons who represent people speaking Bhojpuri in Bengal. They also ought to be there.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I had approached the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and I thought his name was being included in the list.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Five million Bhojpuris are residing at present in Bengal. I would request you to ...

Shri K. K. Basu: rose—(*interruption.*)

Mr. Speaker: Both the hon. Members will kindly resume their seats. After the close of the debate this evening at 6 O'Clock, the hon. Members can go on exchanging words as much as possible. I will not allow this building to be closed. They can sit continuously. Let them not lose patience. Let me place this motion before the House. It is open to Shrimati Renu Chakravartty or any other hon. Member to say that some other names should be included. Let us have the reaction of the Government. I will put it to the vote of the House. I have no objection.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely, Shri Atulya Ghosh, Shri Upendra Nath Barman, Shri Abdus Sattar, Shri Subodh Hasda, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri A. Ibrahim, Shri Bhagwat Jha 'Azad', Shri Syamnandan Sahaya, Shri P. C. Bose, Shri Phani Gopal Sen, Shri H. V. Pataskar, Shri P. Ramaswamy, Shri Asim Krishna Dutt, Pandit Algu Rai Shastri, Shri Shriman Narayan, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri B. N. Datar, Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Dr. Hari Mohan, Shri S. K. Patil, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri S. S. More, Shri Vijneshwar Missir, Shri Jaipal Singh, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri Mohit K. Moitra, Shri Tushar Chatterjea, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, and Shri J. B. Kripalani, and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 7th August, 1956;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha to join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

One more name has been proposed, that of Shri Bhajahari Mahata. Hon. Members will make a note of it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am not making a speech. I am clarifying my point. He referred to Shri N. R. Sarkar and others and said so much area was demanded. My point is that the persons who have so far been silenced—for instance all the Bhojpuris who are residing in West Bengal and other parts of original Bengal—have not been allowed to have their say. Nor are they represented either in Bengal or in this hon. House. I therefore request you to give sufficient representation to their case also by having other Members appointed on this Joint Committee.

Mr. Speaker: He has not suggested any name.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is with great pleasure I welcome the inclusion of the name of Shri Bhajahari Mahata. While I support it, I would like to say that there is an hon. Member in this House, sitting beside me, representing Purnea. I suggest his name should be included.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We do not object at all.

Mr. Speaker: What is the name of the hon. Member?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I thought you knew him. His name is Shri Benjamin Hansda.

Mr. Speaker: These are the two names suggested. The Minister may consider this.

Shri Datar: I shall consider, but the question of consideration involves the elimination of some other names.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: More names should be added.

Shri K. K. Basu: There can be 32 Members from this House and 16 from the other House.

Shri Datar: We cannot have more than 45 in all, 30 from this House and 15 from the other House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Often times, the number has been increased, and the Ministers concerned have accepted the increase.

Shri K. K. Basu: Last time, four new names were added.

Mr. Speaker: The number can be increased so as to include even the entire House. The only point is that the ratio of 2:1 should be maintained.

Shri Datar: If that is so, I shall consider.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister may consider adding one more person from the other House.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My point was not regarding the number. My point was that the entire Bhojpuri population has been suppressed there. They have neither got any school for their language, nor have they got representation either in the West Bengal Assembly or here. That point also should be taken into consideration in this connection.

Shri K. K. Basu: But how many Bhojpuris have got themselves elected either to the West Bengal Assembly or to this House? First they should get elected, and then only they can have representation.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How can they get elected? They have been completely suppressed.

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members not to get excited over this matter.

Now, is it the desire of the House that Dr. Ram Subhag Singh also

[Mr. Speaker]

should be in the Committee to represent that area?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Then, his name also....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No, sir, I am already there. You can delete me from there. My point is that ordinary people have been suppressed by these bourgeoisies.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the motion has been placed before the House. Those two other names also will be added, and there will be one more Member from the Rajya Sabha.

Shri Datar: Is it you point that there should be 33 from here and 22 from there?

Mr. Speaker: 32 from here and 16 from there. Two more Members are added now, and there will be one more from the Rajya Sabha. There will be 48 in all.

Now, notice has been given of some amendments to this motion. There is one amendment in the name of Shri S. S. More, which reads:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon in the States of Bihar and Bengal by the 15th August, 1956.".

Prima facie, I consider it a dilatory motion. What has the hon. Member got to say on this point?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I would request my hon. friend Shri S. S. More not to move it, especially in view of the fact that Bengal and Maharashtra are very close, politically, culturally and spiritually. This will have a very great repercussion on the government of Bengal, and therefore, I would appeal to him not to move it.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: If it is more akin to Bengal, what about kinship with Bihar?

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): I am friendly both to Bihar and to Bengal. Out of my friendship for both, I do not propose to move this amendment.

Mr. Speaker: So, I do not place it before the House. Then, there is a second amendment which stands in the name of Shri Sadhan Gupta, which seeks to give a few instructions to the Joint Committee. The hon. Member is not present here. So, there is no difficulty with regard to this amendment.

So, the debate will now follow. As regards time-limits for speeches, leaders of groups will be given 20 to 25 minutes each. We shall have on the whole six hours for this Bill.

An Hon. Member: Make it *aadha ghanta*.

Mr. Speaker: 25 minutes always come in practice to *aadha ghanta*. We shall have six hours on the whole The other Members will have 15 minutes each.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Six hours to begin from now.

Mr. Speaker: We shall dispose of this Bill today; however long we shall have to sit, we shall sit.

Shri Kamath: May I make one brief request to you? Considering the importance of this trio of Bills, this and the two others scheduled for discussion for the next two weeks. I am sure I am voicing the desire of the House when I say the Home Minister, Pandit Pant, should be present in the House. I was greatly concerned to hear that he is unwell, and I wish him a speedy recovery. But....

Shri Datar: He is not well.

Shri Kamath: But the House should know whether he will be in a position to attend the House tomorrow or shortly thereafter. Believe me, nothing is farther from my mind than to cast any reflections on the capacity of my dear friend Shri Datar But as a member of the three-man committee, to which Shri C. D. Deshmukh referred a little earlier, Pandit

G. B. Pant was responsible for taking Government decisions on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary to argue that point now?

Shri K. K. Basu: It is a dilatory suggestion.

Shri Kamath: I would like to know whether the senior Home Minister will attend the House from tomorrow onwards. Could Shri Datar tell us something on that?

Mr. Speaker: Let us not spend time over this matter. The Home Minister, who is very much interested, will certainly not stay in his bed a minute longer than is absolutely necessary. He will certainly come here as soon as he is all right. We are anxious that he should recover as early as possible.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I should like to bring to your notice one very important point. When the Joint Committee on the States Reorganisation Bill met...

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member raising any objection to proceeding with this Bill? Is he raising any point of order?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Yes, it is a point of order. If you will kindly listen to the story, you will appreciate and understand what I am trying to put before the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am very anxious that the proceedings of this House ought not to be interrupted in any shape or form. I know the hon. Member is not interested in blocking this Bill. Is he raising any point of order now?

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is a very serious point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order? Let the hon. Member state it, and if I am not satisfied, then let him support it by arguments.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The point of order is this. When the Joint Committee on the States Reorganisation Bill met, there were amendments by hon. Members from Orissa, myself and certain others, which were ruled out, and which were precluded from being discussed; we were told by the chairman of the Joint Committee that those amendments were outside the scope of the Bill. We were told at that stage that our amendments might be considered at the second stage. I would like to know, now that another Bill has been brought forward, whether amendments from Shri Sarangadhar Das or from myself will be accepted and will be within the scope of this Bill. For, this Bill is restricted merely to transfer of certain territories from West Bengal to Bihar or *vice versa*. What happens if, supposing, my hon. friend Shri Sarangadhar Das says...

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the point of order. Hon. Members have not yet tabled any amendments. This Bill is being referred to a Joint Committee. Let hon. Members make an attempt in the Joint Committee to push through whatever view points they have. And let us hear what the Joint Committee would say.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The point is that those amendments have already been precluded in the first round.

Mr. Speaker: This Bill is going to the Joint Committee

Shri Jaipal Singh: Here also, the State of Orissa is not in the picture.

Mr. Speaker: Assuming I take also the same view, what will hon. Members say? Let us have the concrete amendments first. Let them be placed before the Joint Committee. This is not the stage at which those amendments could be brought forward. The Joint Committee will consider those amendments, and thereafter, when the Bill comes back here, hon. Members have an opportunity to look into this matter.

Shri R. D. Misra (Bulandshahr Distt.): On a point of order. I submit that this Bill cannot be referred to a Joint Committee, under rule 92

[Shri R. D. Misra]

of the Rules of Procedure of this House, which reads as follows:

"When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill namely:—

* * * * *

(iii) that it be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council; .....

Provided that no such motion as is referred to in clause (iii) shall be made with reference to a Bill making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution: . . ."

If you would kindly look at clause 21 of this Bill you will find that it reads:

"Section 3 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1953, and paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1953, shall, in respect of the financial year 1956-57 have effect subject to such modifications as the President may, by notified order, specify having regard to the transfer of territories effected by section 3 of this Act".

The orders referred to in this clause are here with me.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the hon. Member's point that this comes under sub-clause (f) of clause 1 of article 110?

Shri R. D. Misra: Now, section 3 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act reads:

"During each financial year commencing on and after the first day of April, 1952, there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India to each of the States specified in column I of the Table below such percentage of the distributable Union duties of excise as is set out against it in column 2...."

So all these things are mentioned here and in the other Act. Therefore, you will find that these payments are to be made from the Consolidated Fund of India. When anything is to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India, it comes within the purview of article 110(1)(c) of the Constitution, which refers to the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund. As this Bill deals with a matter about the payment of money from out of the Consolidated Fund of India, it comes within the purview of article 110(1)(c). Therefore, under rule 92, it cannot be referred to a Joint Committee.

The second point is that under article 117, clauses (1) and (3), sanction of the President is required before the introduction of the Bill. When the States Reorganisation Bill was introduced in this House, sanction of the President was taken under clauses (1) and (3) of article 117. But I do not find any sanction having been taken for the introduction of this Bill in this House.

The third point is that under article 274, no Bill or amendment which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which States are interested, or which varies the meaning of the expression 'agricultural income' as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income-tax, or which affects the principles on which under any of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter moneys are or may be distributable to States, or which imposes any such surcharge for the purposes of the Union as is mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President. Here 'duty' means tax or duty, in whole or part, of the net proceeds whereof are assigned to any State. Clause 24 of this Bill says:

"The right of Bihar to recover arrears of any tax or duty on

property situate in the transferred territories, including land revenue, shall belong to West Bengal and the right of Bihar to recover arrears of any other tax or duty in any case where the place of assessment of that tax or duty is in the transferred territories shall also belong to West Bengal."

The assets and liabilities have been distributed because the taxes and duties are distributed between the States. So there was necessity of the President's sanction for the introduction of the Bill under article 274. That too has not been obtained.

All these sanctions should have been taken by Government before the introduction of this Bill. Also, because this Bill comes within the purview of article 110(1)(c), it cannot be referred to a Joint Committee.

Mr. Speaker: How much time will the Minister take to answer the points raised?

Shri Syamnadham Sahayam: The points raised are very important.

Shri Datar: I shall reply at 4 P.M

Shri Kamath: On a point of order. An important constitutional point has been raised. How can we proceed with the discussion unless it is settled?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: We cannot proceed.

Mr. Speaker: We can proceed here. At any stage, I can stop the discussion. We won't make a reference to Joint Committee, if that is the decision. So let us not spend time on technicalities. There are two ways of dealing with it. Those clauses may be deleted. Then this may not be referred to a Joint Committee. In fact, there are a hundred ways. Why should we anticipate?

Shri Kamath: In view of the objection raised and your ruling now, the debate would be infructuous if the objection is upheld by you.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that there are ways of eliminating the objection. All those clauses which relate to money may be eliminated and then separately the Bill may be taken up. What happens then?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: There is no objection to it. We can wait. In the meanwhile, we can go on on the facts.

Shri Kamath: It is a point of the Constitution that has been raised.

Mr. Speaker: On that, my ruling is that we can go on with the debate here, and when I come to the conclusion that the Bill need not be further proceeded with, I will put a stop to it.

Shri Kamath: Residuary power?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when last time Government approached Parliament with proposals regarding States Reorganisation, the Home Minister referred to the scheme of amalgamation of Bihar and West Bengal. That phase of midsummer madness has passed because our people gave notice that they would not tolerate it. Today we have the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill placed before us for reference to a Joint Committee. I fear, however, that whatever this Government does is tainted not only by a lack of grace, but also a fear of a consistently principled and popular approach, and that is why I can only hope, though rather forlornly, that the Joint Committee would rectify the defects of this Bill, as far as that is possible.

I remember at one stage of the States reorganisation discussions in this House the Prime Minister thought fit to remark that nothing was more unimportant than the border questions relating to Bihar and West Bengal and Orissa. I remember also that my reaction was—and I said it here—that nothing was so thoughtless as that kind of pronouncement. It is not so much a question of the number of

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

people and the quantum of the area involved as of principle, the principle on which a relatively simple question like the adjustment of boundaries between Bihar and West Bengal could be settled. And it is a matter of shame, Sir, that in spite of West Bengal and Bihar, two neighbour States which should, in the very nature of things, be friendly, in spite of West Bengal and Bihar being under the administration for nearly a decade now of the same Congress Party which runs the country, border disputes have continued to hang fire and the solutions proposed in this Bill have failed to give general satisfaction. I repeat, Sir—may be, I have a penchant for strong terminology—I repeat it is a matter of shame. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: There need be no interruptions. I will give other hon. Members opportunity to speak.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Till the other day, the Pradesh Congress Presidents, and Congress Chief Ministers of Bihar and West Bengal were flying at each other's throat and making claims and counter-claims and allegations and counter-allegations and were using language which at least in this House we generally find expunged. In spite of that, the position is very little better. It was with pain and anxiety for the future of our country that I read the proceedings of the Bihar Assembly supplied to us, and I found that it is a record—I say it in great sorrow—which overflows with repeated instances of deviation from the normal decencies of political life and fanatical formulations that bode no good for any of us.

I have Bihari friends for whom I have great respect and for some I have affection. And, I do not understand—I cannot imagine—how this kind of thing could happen. I think it is my duty to refer to certain things which had been said in the course of the proceedings. I have found, for example, that a member of that Assembly, a Bengali who was from all acoounts a very respectable figure—because the Chief Minister of Bihar himself referred to him as "Master Mahashai", "revered teacher",—was described not only as a traitor but also as a crow with an ugly appearance and jarring voice, driven from one place to another. Then, he was also described by a particularly educated member as a serpent in the grass on the sacred soil of Bihar. He was after all an average member but even Dr. B. C. Roy, high and mighty in Congress councils, was called a traitor in the course of the proceedings and the Speaker of the Bihar Assembly had to intervene.

An Hon. Member: And coward.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Much worse than that, I have found one member saying that Bengal has since partition become weighty Bengal, not West Bengal. I do not understand the taste of this particular gentleman. There were other people also who suggested that Bengalis were cowards. This was what was actually said: Merge some portions of Bengal with Bihar and some with Assam and make Calcutta a Centrally administered area. (*Interruption.*) We cannot leave the administration of Calcutta in the hands of the coward Bengalis; let it be Centrally administered. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: There might have been many speeches made there, acrimonious in the opinion of the hon. Member. But, to support his case here, is it necessary to refer to all of them and then bring about a discussion on those matters? If particular points were raised to convince the House as to the justification to keep some areas here or there—ancient history, modern history, geographical convenience, rivers, economic considerations, people's wishes etc. are matters on which a flood of light might be thrown and the hon. Members who spoke there might be in a position to give us help—if those things are referred to, it is all right. But this will be practically sidetracking the issue. Hon. Members can keep on saying what was said there

was improper and all that. Therefore, as far as possible, these need not be referred to unless they throw any light upon this matter.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas): In that case some of our friends from Bihar would be forced to refer to or quote from the proceedings of the West Bengal Assembly. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I referred to these things only to point out what I consider to be a malady in the country which it is the duty of Parliament to root out, if we can, by methods of persuasion and understanding. I refer to certain things which have been said. I do not want to refer to them in any more detail; I think I have said enough.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Member said that in both States Governments of the same Congress Party are existing, then why should they use such language against one another. Our point is that a Communist Government exists in Russia but there languages are freely being used against Beria and Stalin. Why Mr. Mukerjee forgets that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not know why my friends from Bihar in this House should consider my referring to the proceedings of the Bihar Assembly as a reflection on Bihar. I began by saying I have great respect and even affection for Members from Bihar and I cannot imagine how this kind of thing could happen. It devolves upon us as a national duty to see to it that this kind of thing is not repeated.

An Hon. Member: Do you want us to quote from the West Bengal Assembly proceedings?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You are very welcome to quote from the proceedings of the West Bengal Assembly or any other proceedings. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Let us cut out all references to these proceedings of Legislatures.

Mr. Speaker: Except to throw some light as to whether one place ought to be transferred or not to be transferred they should not be referred to. Let us exclude all those words which have been taken from the dictionary for the purpose of embellishing the language.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not hold a brief for Bengali misdemeanour. If it has happened, if my friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad points out things said in the West Bengal Assembly which ought not to have been said, he is welcome to do it. I had only a desire to show certain instances, and I do not propose to do more. But my object is not to hold a brief for any Bengali misbehaviour or for Bihari misbehaviour. It is only to show that these things happened and that they should be rooted out. (*Interruption*). I can say I have read the proceedings of the West Bengal Assembly and, as far as I am concerned, I do not find any comparable phrase used. Therefore, I think, that should be an end of the matter.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this matter is concerned, I find we are now trying to refer to the proceedings of certain Legislatures, both Bengal and Bihar. Sub-rule (iii) of Rule 332 says:

> "A member while speaking shall not—
>
> use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of Parliament or any State Legislature;"

It is for the hon. members who took part in those proceedings to say, this is not becoming or this or that. I would, therefore, request both sides, Members from West Bengal as well as from Bihar, to use only such portions of the proceedings as throw light upon particular facts and just to impress upon this House as to whether this transfer has to be accepted or not to be accepted. I think enough has been said and nothing more need be referred to either by this side or by that side. The members and Speakers of the West Bengal and Bihar Assem-

[Mr. Speaker]

blies are sufficiently competent to deal with the question whether this ought to have been said or ought not to have been said.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Let us proceed to other items. From West Bengal there have been claims put forward stridently for the inclusion of areas in Purulia, Singhbhum, Purnea and Santhal Parganas. The rights and wrongs of it have got to be determined as soon as it is possible for, otherwise, in the border region, there would be large sections of the population embittered and frustrated. It would infect calamitously the good relationship which should subsist between Bengal and Bihar as between other linguistic regions of India. This problem of eliminating or at least minimising to the largest possible extent the embitterment between linguistic units and thereby ensuring the unity of our country, a unity which is all the more effulgent because it recognises and transcends diversity, has not been earnestly pursued and that is why even today, even after the States Reorganisation Bill, even after dropping the ill-fated merger idea, we do not find people in Bihar and West Bengal as happy about the States Reorganisation as they have a right to be.

I hope it is not necessary, but because of interjections made already I wish to clarify the stand from which I consider this Bill. Like all my friends here, I am sure, I cherish the unity of India. In my time I have read some history and I am profoundly convinced of it. From Kanya Kumari to Amarnath, from Kamakhya to Dwarka, there is in this emerald country of ours a unity of mind and heart that nothing can break.

I strive to be, what I am naturally meant to be, a good Indian, though, of course, I do not keep the windows of my soul hermetically sealed against the winds which come from abroad. To those who mock at me I say, "What do they know of India who only India knows"? I strive to be as good an Indian as any can be. That presupposes that I am as good a Bengali as I can be at the same time, just as my friend, Shri Deshmukh is a good Indian while at the same time he is also a good Maharashtrian. I strive, and my party collectively strives, to put forward a correct idea, and to judge inter-provincial questions correctly from the point of view of principle. We may make errors, but if we make mistakes, they will be due to no selfish, chauvinistic ideas but only due to errors in practically interpreting a selfless and impersonal principle. I do not know if I am very clear to some of my friends, but I shall proceed to illustrate my point with reference to this Bill.

Except when paramount considerations of national security and some really fundamental requirement of the national economy demand it, we feel that there should be no deviation from the principle of linguistic States formed on the basis of contiguity, and this implies that where one finds contiguous villages linguistically linked with one State but administratively tied with another, they should go where on the basis of the linguistic principle they really belong. When we talk of the village level in these matters, we do not make the absurd claim which may have foisted on us. Even the Prime Minister once said something of that sort. They foisted on us the view that we wish every village in India to be linguistically split up. We do not say that. In our country we are bound to have linguistic minorities in almost every State and we do not worry, because for that there are other safeguards in the Constitution. It is only in relation to contiguous villages that we wish a rational, linguistic rearrangement which can be quite easily done, and that is, therefore, the principle on which we proceed.

In our country, on the basis of this principled approach, I find that the States Reorganisation Commission's recommendations regarding West

Bengal and Bihar and Government's particularly inept modifications thereof have not been satisfactory. I do not know why there is an idea that there might be in regard to these matters a kind of horse-trading, that there is a bargaining counter, that claims and counter-claims are made, and that some sort of a compromise is arrived at. That should not be done. In spite of all that, a few good things have emerged out of the State reorganisation proceedings and we must try to improve them as much as we can in this Bill.

There is no question that the West Bengal Assembly's suggestion regarding the inclusion of the whole of Purulia sub-division in West Bengal is consistent with the principle I have advocated. I see no valid reason why Chas Thana, Chandil Thana, and Patamda Police Station of Barabhum Thana in Purulia should not go to West Bengal. There is a story to this unwarranted exclusion in the Bill which I wish to mention. There were accusations in the West Bengal Assembly and elsewhere that Dr. B. C. Roy agreed to hand over these Bengali-majority areas in deference to the demand of the house of Tata. Dr. Roy countered the accusation by saying at page 123 of the West Bengal Assembly proceedings that when one Mr. Ghandy of the Tatas approached him, he repelled his advances. But then one fine afternoon, a trunk telephone call came from Delhi and then he had to truckle down. He says:

> "Mr. Ghandy of the Tatas came to me some time in August last and asked for my views. I told him that if the area comes to us, we shall consider the situation; if you need any land, we shall consider that at that stage, but at the present moment, it is not so.
>
> But what happened was that after the States Reorganisation Commission's Report was placed before the Government of India, there was only one message that was sent to me on the 16th January afternoon from Delhi saying that the Government of India ultimately had decided to take these two portions away from us. That was the message that was sent to me. My opinion was not asked for—except to say that if I agreed, the whole scheme would be put before the country over that evening's radio by the Prime Minister. I am one of those who believe—
>
> सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धं त्यजति पंडितः
>
> When I am afraid of what is going to happen with regard to the bulk of it—we felt whether we agreed or not that portion was to go—and it was better to say, in good grace, 'yes, I agree'."

This is what Dr. Roy says himself. I do not understand and I do not like it. Just like the state of things which was described to us in *extenso* by Shri Deshmukh this morning, decisions are made, they are imposed, consultations are barred, and this is the proceeding which goes on. For example, Orissa's case has completely gone by default because the ukase came from God knows where. It seems that sitting on a pedestal in Delhi goes to the heads of certain people and they behave accordingly. It is a pity they forget that Delhi has been the historic graveyard of vain glory. If they go on behaving in this fashion for a very long time, they would have to pay the penalty. This unpleasant transaction is one which Parliament should have no truck with, and I wish the Joint Committee repairs the damage which the Bill incorporates in regard to this point.

While Bihar has demanded that not an inch of the present territories of that State should be alienated, from West Bengal voices have been raised for the inclusion in West Bengal of other areas now in Bihar. Dr. B. C. Roy has asked for the portion of Purnea District which lies to the east of the Mechi river up to the point of intersection of the Mechi river with the Mahananda river and thereafter to the east of the Mahananda river

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

up to the point of intersection of the Mahananda river with the border of Malda District. Other suggestions made in the West Bengal Assembly relate to Dhalbhum Sub-Division and Dhanbad Sub-Division and certain areas of Santhal Parganas and of Purnea District.

As far as we are concerned, we do not make omnibus claims irrespective of the linguistic principle. We do not, for example, like Dr. Roy, say that for purposes of administrative convenience we want 'X' region. If that region linguistically speaking should come to West Bengal, of course, it should. If Kishengunj has a linguistic majority of Bengali-speaking people, which, many reports suggest, is the case, then naturally it should come. If that is not the case, it should not come to West Bengal, administrative convenience or no administrative convenience. After all, we operate in one country, and, therefore, whatever administrative difficulties arise ought to be eliminated by other processes of mutual consultation between States. We say, therefore, that administrative convenience should not be a reason for bringing in certain areas unless some very special national considerations supervene.

Then again, we do not say, with some of our close friends and colleagues in the West Bengal Assembly, that Jamshedpur and Dhanbad towns should come to West Bengal. We assert that by reason of the linguistic principle as well as by reason of the desirability of not disturbing certain arrangements that make for healthy stability in the national economy. West Bengal should not claim those two towns even though, on paper, there might be certain linguistic arguments which can very feasibly be advanced, as indeed the late Dr. Saha gave some very cogent arguments in this House some time ago. But we feel that so far as the Kishengunj Sub-Division of the Purnea District and certain other areas like Dhalbhum and Santal Parganas are concerned, there are, according to credible reports, contiguous Bengali-speaking areas which should and could be included in West Bengal. Lest it be considered a chauvinistic claim, I would once again say—I have said this already—that a Boundary Commission, comprising judicial personalities, should, under Central direction, examine the language position in the controversial areas. It should ascertain as fully as it can the opinion of the local inhabitants. It should probe critically into the census figures available and give a decision that will be binding.

One serious hurdle is that census figures during the Congress rule in Bihar do not come below the subdivisions in the State and, therefore, inadequate. Then again these figures are notoriously unreliable and even the SRC has made a reference to it. It is a very serious default. I am told in recent months attempts are made to have a recount of the census figures with fantastic results. I have been told by Shri Mahata who belongs to that area that his own village, it seems, has been recounted. He is a Bengali, speaking Bengali, learning Bengali at his mother's knee, and he says that after the recount he finds that even he is counted as a Hindi-speaking person in the village; though, he says, the village is almost entirely Bengali-speaking, nobody is shown as Bengali-speaking. This is a statement coming from a Member of this House and a colleague of ours and according to local reports, such things happen over and over again. Something has to be done in order to get finality in regard to this matter.

I would like to leave it to the Joint Committee to discuss whether it would be right to set a target date for the boundary commission to complete its labours, or if it would be better, to wait a while till the general elections and thereafter solve the linguistic problem. Some members of the West Bengal Assembly wanted it to be done by the 15th of August but speaking

on the 25th of July, I cannot reasonably ask for it. The matter is, however, important and must not be shelved.

I know that I shall be told that after the SRC report and Government's decisions thereon, boundary commissions of the sort which I have suggested are absurd and dilatory and so on and so forth and they are a part of the opposition's tactics and so on and so forth. But the truth is that it is very legitimate. In every State, I know there would be linguistic minorities, as I have said before, who have got to be content with safeguards in the Constitution, in legislation which we should fortify for minority rights, safeguards which should be strengthened and made more positive. But when there is a question of border populations of large dimensions and territorially contiguous, their demands should not be ridiculed just like that. Experience in the case of Madras and Andhra, for instance, suggests that States bilaterally cannot solve such questions. Zonal councils as they have been proposed, I am sure, would be equally infructuous. There should be boundary commissions with proper authority and with proper composition if we do not wish to see unsightly sores fostering in the body politic of our country. I suggest, therefore, that this should be made a very important provision in our legislation—not only in this but also in the SRC Bill which we shall be considering a little later.

I hope that I have said a few things which would be constructively helpful to the Joint Committee and the House in understanding the position. I hope I will not be misunderstood as being a bellicose chauvinistic Bengali who wishes to parade his superiority over the Bihari. I have not the least intention in regard to that. On the contrary, I want to see that our people—Bengalis or Biharis or Tamilians or Malayalees, or whatever else they may be—put their shoulders to the wheel and march to the common goal. That is the idea with which I have been taking part in all the proceedings of this House ever since I came here and ever since my party came here that is the objective which we have always had in view. That is why I suggest that the Joint Committee should take a very serious view of this little Bill. Some may think that it is a footling little matter which should be discussed in a few minutes and more or less disposed of straightaway. But decisions should be arrived at not on the basis of okaying Government's decisions or of appeasing one or the other set of chauvinistic claims. Decisions should be made on the basis of a principled approach to the problem. If that is done, even at this late stage, inspite of the temperature among certain Members of this House being high, we shall deserve well of the country.

Mr. Speaker: Babu Ramnarayan Singh.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: (Hazaribagh West): I would like to speak a little later.

Mr. Speaker: This will not go on till tomorrow; this will finish today.

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं बोलने खड़ा हुआ हूं तो मुझे अपनी स्थिति उस छोटे भाई की सी मालूम होती है जिस को कि उस का बड़ा भाई, जोकि ताकतवर है, जिस ने ज्यादा चीजें हासिल कर ली हैं और जिस के प्रभाव में आ कर तमाम छोटी और बड़ी अदालतों ने छोटे भाई के विरुद्ध निर्णय दे दिया है, अन्यायपूर्वक घर से निकाला जा रहा हो । आज हम को अन्यायपूर्वक अपने घर से निकाला जा रहा है और जो सब से बड़ी अदालत है और आखिरी अदालत है उस के सामने मैं अपनी फरियाद के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । मालूम नहीं कि यह अदालत भी इन्साफ की हमारी आवाज को सुनेगी या नहीं, लेकिन मैं इन्साफ की बात को जोर के साथ इस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

[श्री म० प्र० सिंह]

राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने प्रदेशों को बनाने के लिये जो सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये उन से हम को कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के राज्यों का फिर से विभाजन होना जरूरी था, हम यह भी मानते हैं कि उस सवाल को टाला नहीं जा सकता था और वह सवाल ठीक समय पर लिया गया है। हम यह भी मानते हैं कि इस काम को करने के लिये आयोग ने जो सिद्धान्त बनाये वे भी सही हैं। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट (साम्यवादी) भाई और इस तरफ के कुछ भाई भी कहते हैं कि राज्यों का विभाजन भाषा के आधार पर होना चाहिये। लेकिन राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने भाषा को ही एक मात्र आधार नहीं माना है। उस ने देश की एकता और सुरक्षा को भी आधार माना है और विभाजन करने में इन का ध्यान रखा है। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई आज कहते हैं कि वे देश की एकता चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब इस देश का बटवारा होने वाला था, और हिन्दू मुसलमान के आधार पर बटवारा होने वाला था, उस समय हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई झंडा हाथ में ले कर बटवारे के पक्ष में भाषण देते थे और उन्हों ने देश का बटवारा कराने में बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा लिया। अभी बंगाल असेम्बली का हवाला दिया गया। मैं ने भी बंगाल असेम्बली के भाषण पढ़े हैं। वहां पर जो भी कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य बोले उन्हों ने कहा कि बंगाल तो एक राष्ट्र है। अगर इस प्रकार सोचा जाय तो हिन्दुस्तान में न जाने कितनी कौमें बन जायेंगी। मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों का दिल उस समय ठंडा होगा जबकि ग्रियर्सन की भाषा गणना के अनुसार यहां ६०० से अधिक राष्ट्र बन जायेंगे।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

आयोग ने जो उसूल माना है उस को हम भी मानते हैं। लेकिन हम को ऐसा मालूम होता है कि बिहार में आयोग ने अपने ही सिद्धान्तों को नहीं माना है। अब पुरुलिया का ही उदाहरण लीजिये। आयोग ने कहा है कि हम उस हिस्से को एक भाषा बोलने वाला मानेंगे जहां कि ७० प्रतिशत जनता एक भाषा बोलती हो। उस से कम जहां एक भाषा के बोलने वाले होंगे उस को द्विभाषी इलाका माना जायेगा। इस सिद्धांत के अनुसार पुरुलिया को द्विभाषी इलाका माना जाना चाहिये। लेकिन पुरुलिया बंगाल को इसलिये दे दिया गया कि बंगाल को कसाई नदी की आवश्यकता है। किशन गंज में आयोग ने खुद माना है कि भाषा का कोई सवाल नहीं है, वहां के लोग बंगाल में जाना भी नहीं चाहते। लेकिन उस को बतौर कोरीडोर (वीथि) के बंगाल को दे दिया गया है क्योंकि बंगाल के दो हिस्सों को मिलाने की आवश्यकता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आयोग के बड़े बड़े लोगों ने इस कोरीडोर की मांग को कैसे मान लिया। उन को सोचना चाहिये था कि यहीं पर पाकिस्तान है। पाकिस्तान का एक हिस्सा दूसरे हिस्से से १३०० मील दूर है। वह कहेगा कि हम को भी हिन्दुस्तान में से हो कर कोरीडोर (वीथि) चाहिये तो हम उस को क्या जवाब देंगे जब कि हम अपने ही देश के अन्दर एक प्रदेश को दूसरे प्रदेश में से कोरीडोर दे रहे हैं। इस कोरीडोर के पीछे ही पिछली बड़ी लड़ाई हो चुकी है, और भी बहुत सी बातें हो चुकी हैं।

यह देखा जाता है कि कभी कभी बड़े बड़े लोग भी भूल कर जाते हैं, जब लोग भी भूल कर जाते हैं। यह भूल जो हो रही है यह एक गलतफहमी पर आधारित है। उन को कहा गया कि बंगाल का बटवारा तीन तीन बार हो चुका है और इस तरह से बंगाल की हालत बहुत बुरी हो चुकी है। कहा जाता है कि एक बार बंगाल का बटवारा उस समय हुआ जबकि बंगाल से उड़ीसा

और बिहार को अलग किया गया, फिर उस से आसाम अलग हो गया, और तीसरी बार उस का बटवारा उस समय हुआ जबकि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का बटवारा हुआ। इसलिये उस की बहुत क्षति हुई बतलाई जाती है। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस प्रकार बंगाल की क्षति हुई है तो बिहार की भी उड़ीसा अलग होने से क्षति हुई है, उस के लिये आप बिहार को क्या दे रहे हैं। सी तरह से महाराष्ट्र के अलग होने से बम्बई की क्षति हुई है, उस के लिये आप गुजरातियों को और बम्बई वालों को क्या दे रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान का हिन्दुस्तान से बटवारा हुआ जिस से भारत को बड़ी क्षति हुई। यह हिंदुस्तान के इतिहास का सब से दुःखद अध्याय है, और याद रहे कि हिन्दुस्तान के इस बटवारे में हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों का बड़ा हाथ था। लेकिन जहां तक पश्चिमी बंगाल का सवाल है वह तो इस विभाजन से लाभ ही लाभ में रहा। मानसिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक आघात तो उस को अवश्य पहुंचा लेकिन जहां तक भौतिक नुकसान का सवाल है वह देश का तो बहुत हुआ पर बंगाल का तो उस में लाभ ही लाभ रहा। बंटवारे के परिणामस्वरूप उस को कुल ४० प्रतिशत भूमि मिली और आबादी सिर्फ ३६ प्रतिशत ही मिली यानी संयुक्त बंगाल में जहां प्रति वर्ग मील में ७८७ आदमी थे वहां पश्चिमी बंगाल में सिर्फ ७०७ आदमी हैं। इस के बाद आमदनी की बात देखिये कि जहां संयुक्त बंगाल की सालाना आमदनी सरकारी ४४ करोड़ रुपये थी वह बंटवारे के फलस्वरूप पश्चिमी बंगाल की आमदनी ३१ करोड़ रह गई। और संयुक्त बंगाल की कोई ७ करोड़ आबादी में से पश्चिमी बंगाल के पास केवल २ करोड़ ६० लाख आबादी रह गई यानी उस के पास दो तिहाई आमदनी रह गई जबकि उस को आबादी मिली केवल एक तिहाई। रातोंरात उस सरकार की आमदनी तीन गुनी हो गई। बंगाल के विभाजन के परिणामस्वरूप बंगाल के तमाम औद्योगिक हिस्से पश्चिमी बंगाल को मिले और कलकत्ते की महानगरी पश्चिमी बंगाल को मिली और ९९ प्रतिशत बिजली पश्चिमी बंगाल को मिली और उस के बाद भी यह कहा जाय कि पश्चिमी बंगाल बंटवारे से घाटे में रहा और उस का दम टूट रहा है और उस की हालत बड़ी दयनीय है, दुरुस्त नहीं है तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। बंगाल बिहार की अपेक्षा बहुत अधिक उन्नत प्रदेश है और वहां बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे चलते हैं और उन में वहां की काफी आबादी लगी हुई है और लोग उन उद्योगों में अच्छी तरह अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं और पैसा कमाते हैं .....

Shri N. B. Chowdhary: But all those earnings are sent outside West Bengal.

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : पश्चिमी बंगाल देश के सब से अधिक उन्नत प्रदेशों में से एक है जबकि बिहार की हालत उस के मुकाबले बहुत खराब है और वहां पर कोई बड़े उद्योग धंधे नहीं चलते और सारी आबादी क़रीब क़रीब खेतीबाड़ी पर लगी हुई है जिस की कि वजह से वहां लोगों को अधिक आमदनी नहीं होती और उन की आर्थिक अवस्था बंगाल के लोगों जैसी अच्छी नहीं है और मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि बिहार प्रदेश का एक आदमी औसतन मुश्किल से ७ रुपया सालाना टैक्स (कर) गवर्नमेंट (सरकार) को देता है जबकि बंगाल का एक आदमी सरकार को १८ रुपया सालाना टैक्स देता है। पश्चिमी बंगाल बिहार की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक उन्नत अवस्था में है और उस की संस्कृति और साहित्य भी कहीं अधिक आगे बढ़ा हुआ है और उस बंगाल का क्या कहना जहां कि रवि बाबू ने जन्म लिया और जहां पर बड़े बड़े क्रान्तिकारियों ने काम किया और जिस बंगाल ने नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को जन्म दिया जिन्हों ने कि भारत की आजादी के लिये बहुत महत्व-पूर्ण योग दिया और जिनक कि चरणों में बैठ कर मुझे काफ़ी दिन काम करने का

[श्री म० प्र० सिंह]

सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ । यह वास्तव में बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जो बड़ा होता है वह छोटों को हड़पना चाहता है । दुनिया भर में बड़े देश छोटों को निगलने पर लगे रहते हैं । जो प्रदेश बड़ा होता है वह छोटों को हड़पना चाहता है और बिहार और बंगाल के सम्बन्ध में भी यही चीज हमें देखने को मिल रही है । यहां भी बड़े और छोटे का झगड़ा चल रहा है । बंगाल के पास जायंट (संयुक्त) प्रैस हैं और डा० बी० सी० राय जैसे प्रतिभाशाली नेता हैं जोकि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू को "जवाहर" कह कर पुकार लिया करते हैं । मेरे हृदय में उन के लिये बड़ी इज्जत है और बंगाल के लोगों के वास्ते भी बड़ी इज्जत है लेकिन मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि बंगाल में एक बड़ी साम्राज्यवादी मनोवृत्ति काफ़ी दिनों से काम कर रही है और वह उसी तरह का नारा लगा रहे हैं जैसे कि जर्मनी या जापान वाले लगा रहे थे । कभी तो वे यह कह कर फैलना चाहते थे कि हमें आदमियों को बसाने के लिये जगह चाहिये "लेबेंसराउम" (अधिक क्षेत्र) चाहिये, कभी भाषा के आधार पर, अतिरिक्त प्रदेशों की अपनी मांग खड़ी किया करते थे । ठीक वही रुख आज बंगाल अपना रहा है और बंगाल वालों की मांग का कोई ठिकाना नहीं रह गया है । शंकर के एक कारटून में दिखाया गया है कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री पूरे के पूरे बिहार को डा० बी० सी० राय को एक बच्चे के रूप में दे रहे हैं लेकिन डा० बी० सी० राय जिन के कि हाथ में कैंची और चाकू है वे पूरा बच्चा नहीं लेना चाहते बल्कि पहले एक हाथ काट कर ले जाना चाहते हैं और बाद में दूसरा हाथ काट कर ले जाना चाहते हैं । उन को धनबाद चाहिये, पूर्णिया चाहिये, भागलपुर चाहिये, इस तरह की एक साम्राज्यवादी मनोवृत्ति उस प्रदेश के लोगों में पाई जाती है । जो प्रदेश काफ़ी आगे बढ़ा हुआ है और साधन सम्पन्न है और जिस के कि पास पावरफुल प्रस है, वह बिहार के ग़रीब और बेआवाज़ प्रदेश के हिस्से हड़पना चाहता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के देवता तो कम से कम इस बात पर सोचें कि इंसाफ़ किधर है ।

यह जो बिहार के पुरुलिया और किशनगंज के सब डिवीजनों को बंगाल में मिलाने की बात हो रही है यह सरासर बिहार प्रान्त के साथ अन्याय है और उन डिवीजनों को बंगाल के सुपुर्द करने से पेश्तर वहां के लोगों की राय तो जान लीजिये कि वे बंगाल जाना भी चाहते हैं कि नहीं । और इस तरह की ज़बर्दस्ती तो उन के साथ न करें । मैं तो यहां तक कहने को तैयार हूं कि अगर पुरुलिया के २० फ़ीसदी लोग भी बंगाल में जाना चाहें और उस के लिय अपनी राय दें तो आप बेशक पुरुलिया को बंगाल में मिला दें और इसी तरह किशनगंज सब डिवीजन के १० फीसदी लोग भी अगर बंगाल में मिलने के हक में अपनी राय प्रकट करें तो उस को आप बंगाल में मिला दें । और उस हालत में हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी । यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि सरकार इस के बारे में उन इलाकों के लोगों की राय नहीं लेना चाहती और उस की ओर से यह दलील दी जाती है कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान एक है और अगर एक प्रदेश का हिस्सा दूसरे प्रदेश में मिला दिया जाय तो उस से क्या बनता बिगड़ता है, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले १०० वर्ष से यह इलाके जिस सूबे के साथ रहते आये हैं, अगर उसी में उन्हें बना रहने दिया जाय तो उस में क्या हर्ज है ? लेकिन दर असल बात यह है कि बंगाल एक बड़ा समृद्धिशाली प्रान्त है और उस के पास अपनी आवाज़ को रखने के लिये बड़ा शक्तिशाली प्रैस है और उस की मांग के आगे दिल्ली भी झुक जाती है जबकि दूसरी तरफ बिहार एक गरीब और पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है और उस की आवाज़ अनसुनी कर दी जाती है । लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा कर के भारत

सरकार बिहार के लोगों के साथ बड़ा भारी अन्याय कर रही है । भारत सरकार बंगाल वालों की, बड़े लोगों की आवाज़ सुनती है और इसी कारण हमारे यह हिस्से बंगाल में मिलाये जा रहे हैं । अगर वास्तव में उन इलाकों के लोग बंगाल में जाने को इच्छुक हैं तो हमारे बंगाल के भाई इस बात को क्यों नहीं कबूल करते कि किशनगंज और पुरुलिया के लोगों की राय इस सम्बन्ध में जानी जाय । और उस के लिये एक मतगणना दिल्ली की सरकार द्वारा कराया जाय और अगर बंगाल के भाइयों को दिल्ली की सरकार पर भी विश्वास न हो तो यू० एन० ओ० की एजेंसी की मार्फत जनमत कराया जा सकता है और जनता की राय जानी जा सकती है । अभी हाल में पुरुलिया में एक बाई एलेक्शन हुआ जिस में कि बिहार कांग्रेस जीत गई हालांकि वहां पर लोकसेवक संघ ने काफ़ी लोगों को बरगलाया । लोक-सेवक संघ में बंगाली लोग हैं जोकि बंगाल में जाना चाहते हैं । उन की तादाद १५ हजार है जबकि बाक़ी बिहारी हैं । उन में से कुछ बंगला भी बोलते हैं वे हिन्दी हैं और बिहारी लोग हैं और उन का कानून मिताक्षरा है और उन के रीतिरिवाज बिहार से मिलते जुलते हैं । जहां तक किशनगंज का सवाल है मेरा यह कहना है कि जो मुसलमान यहां पर रह गये हैं उन को इस बात का हक़ है कि वह कहें कि हम उर्दू पढ़ना चाहते हैं और यह भी कहें कि हम बंगाल में जाना चाहते हैं या बिहार में ही बने रहना चाहते हैं । लेकिन आज हिन्दू महासभा वाली मेंटैलिटी (वृत्ति) इतनी बढ़ गई है कि वे बेचारे मुसलमान लोग अपनी आवाज़ नहीं उठा सकते जोकि मैं समझता हूं कि खतरनाक जहनियत है और मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि अगर उन को आप ने बोलने का हक़ नहीं दिया और उन को अपनी संस्कृति और भाषा इत्यादि को बरक़रार रखने की सुविधा नहीं दी गई और जिधर चाहा जबर्दस्ती उन की राय के बग़ैर उन को फैंक दिया गया और यह हिन्दू सभा वाली मेंटैलिटी मौजूद रही तो हम को डर है कि कहीं देश के और टुकड़े न हो जायें ।

मुझे तो यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख हुआ कि जब मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को पेश कर रहे थे तो हंस हंस कर अपनी बात कह रहे थे मानो कुछ बात ही नहीं हुई । मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह एक बहुत गहरी बात है जिस को कि वे करने जा रहे हैं और इस की गम्भीरता को उन को समझना चाहिये । जब से आयरलैंड का एक छोटा सा टुकड़ा अंग्रेजों ने काट दिया तब से आयरलैंड उस चीज़ को नहीं भूला और जब जब अंग्रेज लोग लड़ाई में फंसे आइरिश जाति लड़ाई में इंग्लैंड से अलग रही है । तो इसलिये आप को इस चीज़ को हलकेपन से नहीं लेना चाहिये और मैं तो फिर कहूंगा कि इन इलाकों को मिलाने से पहले आप वहां के लोगों की राय जान लीजिये और मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर वहां के लोग बंगाल में नहीं मिलना चाहते तो आप क्यों उन को उन की इच्छा के विरुद्ध बंगाल में मिला रहे हैं । बम्बई के सम्बन्ध में आप ने कह दिया है कि ५ वर्ष के बाद वहां इस बारे में वोट लिये जायेंगे । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप यह इलाक़े मिलाने का फ़ैसला उस वक्त तक स्थगित रख दीजिये जब तक कि वहां के लोगों की राय न आप मालूम कर लें । महज़ डा० बी० सी० राय को खुश करने के वास्ते और चूंकि बंगाल का प्रैस बड़ा वोकल है और वामपक्षी दल वाले चूंकि इस के लिये बड़ा शोर मचाते हैं, इसलिये बिहार के यह इलाके बंगाल को दे दिये जायें, यह तर्कसंगत और न्यायसंगत बात नहीं है और ऐसा करना बिहार के साथ अन्याय करना है ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में लेफ्टिस्ट लोग बहुत शोर करते हैं, वह हड़तालें करते हैं, रेल का चलना बन्द कर देते हैं । अगर दिल्ली की सरकार, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार सिर्फ यही भाषा सुनने लग जाय, जहां के लोग

[श्री म० प्र० मिश्र]

रेल चलाना बन्द कर दें, हड़तालें करना शुरू कर दें, चाहे वह न्याय हो या अन्याय हो, गलत हो या सही हो, अगर दिल्ली के लोग उन की बात को सुनेंगे और उस को मंजूर करेंगे तो कल या परसों से सारे देश में रेल का चलना बन्द हो जायेगा। जिस दिन से रामुलु के मरने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री ने आंध्र को मान लिया, मैं आंध्र के बनने के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं, जो कुछ हुआ वह ठीक ही हुआ है, लेकिन जिस तरह से वह बना, एक आदमी ने अनशन कर के जान दे दी, रेल और तार उखाड़े जाने लगे, उसी दिन से देश ने समझा कि चूंकि दिल्ली के लोग यही भाषा समझते हैं इसलिये रेल उखाड़ दो, तार काट दो। जब तक हम बिहार के लोग मीठी आवाज में कहेंगे, हमारी बात कोई नहीं सुनेगा, मराठियों की तरह, बंगालियों की तरह, आंध्र की तरह रेल तार उखाड़ दो, तब हमारी बात सुनी जायेगी। मैं आप से कहता हूं कि भगवान के लिये आप देश को यह न समझने दीजिये कि दिल्ली यही भाषा समझती है, रेल और तार उखाड़ने से, दबाव डालने से वहां के लोग अपनी राय बदलते हैं, इंसाफ बदलते हैं क्योंकि यह देश के भविष्य के लिये बहुत बुरा होगा, हिन्दुस्तान की एकता के लिये बुरा होगा, जब हम एस० आर० सी० (राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग) की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहे थे तो हम को सिद्धान्त तो बड़ा ठीक मालूम होता था, लेकिन जब वह बिहार बंगाल सामने आया तो वह समझ नहीं सका पूरे मामले को। उन्हों ने जो फैसला किया उस का आधार यही था कि चूंकि बी० सी० राय कह रहे थे, बंगाली कह रहे थे, बंगाल की जबर्दस्त आवाज उठ रही थी, ठीक है, बंगाल की आवाज बड़ी जबर्दस्त है, अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान की आवाज है तो हमें उस के लिये गौरव है, लेकिन अगर वह साम्राज्यशाही की आवाज है, जो छोटे-छोटे लोगों को अनुचित ढंग से अपने में लेना चाहते हैं, तो मैं उसे खतरनाक मानता हूं। कोराइडर की आवाज आती है, मेचेन्चुरम की आवाज बंगाल से उठती है, वहां के लोग अपने को एक राष्ट्र कहते हैं, कि बंगाल एक जाति है, जाति के माने एक नेशन के होते हैं। आप कलकत्ते चले जाइये। सारे देश के लोगों को वे हिन्दुस्तानी कहते हैं और बंगाल के लोगों को बंगाली। आप किसी भी बंगाल के हिस्से में जा कर देख लीजिये। हमारे बंगाली भाई हिन्दुस्तान के गौरव हैं, उन के लिये मेरे अन्दर बहुत आदर है, लेकिन अपने को सारे देश से अलग समझने की जो मनोवृत्ति है, अपने को एक अलग राष्ट्र समझने की जो भावना है, और सब से हिस्सा मांगने की जो प्रवृत्ति है, कल आसाम को मांग लेना, परसों उड़ीसा को मांग लेना, बिहार का हिस्सा मांग लेना और सब तरह की दलील दे कर मांग करना कि उन्हें यह राज्य मिलना चाहिये, साम्राज्य मिलना चाहिये, यह एक बड़ी खतरनाक चीज है। अगर देश का कोई भी प्रदेश, कोई भी अंग, कोई भी लोग, इस प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति अपने में रखते हैं और इस चीज को बढ़ावा देते हैं तो यह देश के भविष्य के लिये बहुत खतरनाक होगा।

इसलिये मैं एक बार फिर अपील करता हूं, मैं बिहार के अनपढ़, पिछड़े हुए और मूक लोगों की तरफ से कहना चाहता हूं कि उन के साथ न्याय हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पिछड़े हुए ?

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : जी, हां। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लाखों बिहारी कलकत्ते में हैं, उन के लिये एक भी स्कूल बंगाल में नहीं है, हिन्दी पढ़ाई नहीं जाती, लेकिन हमारे यहां हर एक बंगाली के लिये स्कूल है, बंगला पढ़ाई जाती है, तब भी बंगाल में आवाज उठती है कि बंगालियों पर अन्याय होता है। बंगाल के साथ बहुत बड़ा प्रैस है, उस

की आवाज बड़ी जोर की है, दिल्ली शहर में भी बंगालियों का एक बड़ा अखबार निकलता है, इलाहाबाद में निकलता है, सारे देश में वे छाये हुए हैं, लेकिन अगर यह चीज ज्यादा दिनों तक चल गया तो बिहार भी जागेगा, बिहारी भी उठेंगे और जिस दिन वे उठेंगे और जागेंगे, उस दिन, इतिहास में जो गल्ती आज की जा रही है, उस को फिर बदल देंगे, बेशक हम बदलेंगे और इंसाफ का दिन कभी न कभी अवश्य आयेगा । इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि आप एक बार फिर गौर करें और बंगालियों की साम्राज्यशाही मनोवृत्ति में रोक लगाइये, दिल्ली के लोग उन को बुला कर कहें, उन को समझायें कि यह साम्राज्यशाही देश के भीतर नहीं चलेगी । आप देश से अलग नहीं हैं इसलिये आप को ऐसी बातें नहीं करनी चाहियें । आज कलकत्ते में जा कर देख लीजिये, किसी भी बिहारी के लिये एक दुकान का चलाना मुश्किल हो गया है, इतनी भयानक मनोवृत्ति वहां पर चल रही है ।

Shri M. K. Moitra (Calcutta-North-West): Question.

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र: I know it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, is it good on the part of an hon. Member to call a Province as imperialist? That is what he says and then he says: "we are all Indians".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members shall have their turn and I will allow them to answer these assertions and allegations. Now they shall have to hear with patience.

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप बंगाल ऐसेम्बली की पिछले दिनों की रिपोर्ट पढ़िये । वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि मैं बंगाली पहले हूं उस के बाद भारतीय । हमारे यहां की ऐसेम्बली की रिपोर्ट पढ़िये, हमारे मुख्य मंत्री कहते हैं कि मैं भारतीय पहले हूं, बिहारी बाद में । यह दोनों प्रदेशों की मनोवृत्ति का फर्क है । इसलिये मैं इस अदालत से, इस हिन्दुस्तान की सब से बड़ी सभा से और इस सरकार से जोकि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार है, जो कांग्रेस की सरकार है, उस से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम गरीबों के साथ न्याय किया जाना चाहिये । अगर उस का बेइंसाफी की तरफ थोड़ा सा झुकाव था भी, वह हो, तो उस को गरीबों का पक्ष लेना चाहिये न कि बड़े भाइयों के साथ, ऐसे लोगों के साथ जोकि सुखी हैं, जिन की आमदनी ज्यादा है, जिन के पास कलकत्ते जैसा शहर है ।

अभी मेरे एक भाई मुझ से कह रहे थे कि यह जमाना तो चिल्लाने वालों का है, तुम चिल्लाना शुरू कर दो कि हम को कलकत्ता चाहिये, जलपाईगुड़ी चाहिये, जलपाईगुड़ी और कलकत्ते में जोकि बंगाल के जिले हैं, बिहारी भरे हुए हैं, बिहारी तो आसाम तक में हैं । हम भी चिल्लाना शुरू कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हमारी आवाज आज बंगाल जैसी नहीं है, मनोवृत्ति भी नहीं है कि हम गलत नारा लगा कर दूसरी की जगहों को मांगें । हालांकि आज जमाना यही है कि हम चिल्लाते कि हम को चार जिले बंगाल के और चाहियें, कलकत्ते शहर को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शहर कर दो या दिल्ली के अन्दर कर दो । कलकत्ते के अन्दर बंगाली थोड़े हैं, दूसरी जगह के लोग ज्यादा हैं । ऐसा करने पर दिल्ली वाले भी हमारी बात को समझते, लेकिन यह सेल्फ डिफेन्स का, अपनी जान बचाने का अच्छा तरीका नहीं है । हम लोग तो भारत के पुराने ही तरीके पर चलते आ रहे हैं क्योंकि हम लोग भारत की पुरानी संस्कृति में विश्वास करते रहे हैं ।

Shri M. K. Moitra: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when this Bill was presented before this House, I thought that the defects in the Bill would be rectified by sitting round a table and the discussion in this House would help in the rectification of those defects. But I find that West Bengal has

[Shri M. K. Moitra]

been accused of demanding a *lebensraum*. West Bengal has been accused of showing imperialist mentality and West Bengal has been accused of making no arrangement for education of Biharis and Hindi-speaking people in their own mother-tongue.

First of all, I will say that if West Bengal claims today readjustment of her boundaries it is because of the demand that has been put forward for reorganisation of States on linguistic basic for the last 50 years. If West Bengal has claimed certain territories now included in Bihar, it is because the Congress, when it was in opposition and when it was fighting the battle of freedom, taught the people that reorganisation of States must be equated with the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis. Sir, I am connected with the Calcutta University. I am a member of the Senate and Syndicate of the Calcutta University and as a responsible syndic of the Calcutta University I say that there are not only one or two schools but there are many schools where there are arrangements for imparting education to Bihari and U.P. boys and girls in their own mother-tongue. Not only that, during the course of the last few years several colleges have been started where arrangements have been made to educate the boys in their own mother-tongue. I may also say here that probably the Calcutta University was the first University in India which arranged to confer the degree of M.A. in Hindi.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Our mother-tongue is Bhojpuri, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a delicate subject to discuss. The hon. Members are very sensitive today. They shall have to be less sensitive.

Shri M. K. Moitra: I am very sorry to mention all these things. I thought that we and the Bihari brethren and others could sit round a table and settle these difficulties. Why should there be a quarrel among the Bengalis and the Biharis? Today, what does West Bengal demand? It demands only the Bengali-speaking areas now lying in Bihar. One hon. Member of this House has pointed out that Purnea had been with Bihar for hundreds of years. It is a historical mistake. Only up to 1912, Bihar and Bengal were together and Purnea formed a part of Bengal. It is on record.

Shri M. P. Mishra: Patna was also part of Bengal then.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a pity that when the hon. Member, while he was speaking, did not tolerate anybody else interrupting him, he is now interrupting another hon. Member. He should exercise patience.

Shri M. K. Moitra: West Bengal and Bihar lived together and Purnea, Manbhum, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur, Dhalbhum, etc., were parts of Bengal. It was in the year 1908 when one of the Bihar leaders, the late Mr. Deep Narayan Singh, while presiding over the Bengal provincial conference, expressed a desire that Bihar should be formed into a separate province so as to release the creative urge of the people of Bihar. The political conference at once agreed to that, and the Congress accepted that, because, at that time, the Congress was fighting for reorganisation of States and it was the desire and aim of the Congress that such reorganisation should be on the basis of language and contiguity of areas.

We were happy that Bihar become a separate State. We were happy that after the separation of Bihar, the creative urge of the people was released. universities were established, high court was established and there was progress all round. But, at the time of separating Bihar from Bengal, we know that the British took away some territories from Bengal in order to make Bengal a Muslim majority province. That is on the official records of the Government. Now, if I appeal to the Bihari brethren that those territories which for the sake of equity,

for good reasons, should belong to Bengal and which were taken away by the British imperialists for reasons of their own should now be returned to West Bengal and that the wrong should be rectified, should we be castigated as having imperialist designs? That is the appeal that we make to our Bihari brethren today. I am not asking for a *labensraum*. I do not want a single inch of space for West Bengal which is not a Bengali-speaking area.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Saran South): Have a plebiscite.

Shri M. K. Moitra: He mentions plebiscite. Does he not know that one-thousand people marched from Manbhum and offered satyagraha in Calcutta? Does he not know that hundreds of people marched from Dhalbhum and offered satyagraha in Calcutta? Their only aim was that they should be united with West Bengal. I refuse to yield to such remarks any more. Is not such a march the expression of the will of the people? Will plebiscite do it in a better way?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We offered them the entire Bihar State, but they refused.

Shri M. K. Mortra: The less said about that offer the better it is. Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Take as much time as you like.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been granted from that side! I shall have to surrender all my obligations.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga Central): The hon. Member said that certain portions belonged to West Bengal. I want to know from the hon. Member the meaning that underlies that observation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is trying to explain the point. If he does not explain, then it is all the more beneficial and stronger for the other hon. Members.

Shri M. K. Moitra: I say that all the contiguous Bengali-speaking territories formed part of Bengal, when Bihar and Bengal constituted one province. Those territories which I mentioned belong to Bengal because they are Bengali-speaking areas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shree Narayan Das wants further proof in respect of the observation that those territories are Bengali-speaking areas.

Shri M. K. Moitra: For further proof, I should refer him to the Government records on the subject. In 1912 these territories were taken out of the province of Bengal and added to Bihar. Ther eason adcanced was that it was done for making Bengal a Muslim majority province, at that time revolutionary movements were in progress in Bengal, and the Britsh imperialists wanted to curb them. The Government records will furnish the hon. Member with proofs of what I have been saying.

I am not making any sentimental outburst. My claim is not a product of the heat of the moment. My claim has been justified by the Congress. My claim has been put forward by the Congress for the last 40 years. My claim has been supported by revered leaders like the late Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the late Dr. Sachidananda Sinha, the late Mr. Parameswar Lal and also by Mahatma Gandhi. The Nehru Report of 1928 says that the States in India should be reorganised on the basis of language and contiguity of areas and thus supports this claim.

The question of administrative convenience has been raised. But I ask: "administration for whom?" It is the people for whom there should be administration and the people must not be sacrificed for the sake of convenience of administration. For administrative convenience also, it is necessary that the Bengali-speaking areas such as whole of Manbhum consisting of both Purulia and Dhanbad subdistricts, the Dhalbhum sub division and Bengali-speaking areas of Santal Parganas and Purnea should be transferred to West Bengal. These

[Shri M. K. Moitra]

are the claims of West Bengal. I hope the Joint Committee to which the Bill will be referred, will consider these claims dispassionately and will do justice to Bengal.

It has been said on the floor of the House that Bengalis call themselves a *jati* and that therefore Bengalis claim themselves to be a separate nation. No, Sir. Here, a *jati* means race. The Bengalis are a separate race. So are the Telegus from the Andhra. That is the beauty of the culture of India; that, is the beauty of the civilisation of India. India is a union of multi-lingual States. There are multi-lingual nationalities. We never claim that we are a separate nation living outside India. We have never disowned allegiance to India. Rather we want that India should prosper with the help of all the States and with the co-operation of all the inhabitants residing in them and we want to play our role in those efforts. Indian culture is like a rainbow. The rainbow has seven variegated colours, each maintaining its distinctiveness and yet it is one. As the rainbow rises in the sky, people look at its beauty, because of the splendour created by different variegated colours existing together. So also the culture of India brings together all these nationalities, yet allowing them to preserve their own distinct characteristics. They are separated on the basis of their languages, because language affinity helps them in releasing their creative urge and yet they are united as one nation.

I hope the Joint Committee will take into consideration all these things and will not be driven away by the false impression that is being sought to be created even on the floor of this House. West Bengal wants only what is justly due to her; West Bengal does not want a single inch of land that is not Bengali-speaking and this I say on behalf of the people of West Bengal on the floor of this House.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस बिल को देखने से ज्ञात होता है कि राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के सम्बन्ध में बिहार के साथ उचित व्यवहार नहीं किया जा रहा है । स्टेट्स री-आर्गेनाइजेशन कमीशन (राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग) में तीन आदमी थे । उस के चेयरमैन, श्री फ़ज़ल अली ने तो यह कह दिया कि चूंकि मैं बिहार में कुछ समय से वहां रहा हूं, इसलिये इस बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं । बाकी दो सदस्य, श्री कुंजरू और पणिकर साहब, दौरा करते हुए बिहार से गुजर कर बंगाल में गये । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने देखा होगा कि पहला आदमी जो बात कहता है, वह तो जल्द भूल जाती है और उस के बाद दूसरा आदमी जो कुछ कहता है, वह ज्यादा याद रहती हैं । आज हम जवान हैं, इसलिये अपने बचपन की बातें हम भूल गये हैं । उसी तरह कल परसों की बातें हम भूल जाते हैं, जबकि आज की बात हम को याद रहती है । चूंकि कमीशन के सदस्य पहले बिहार में गये थे और फिर बंगाल में, इसलिये बिहार की बातें तो वह भूल गये और बंगाल की बातें उनके मन में बैठ गई । इस अवस्था में मैं समझता हूं कि उन का निर्णय ठीक नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को और इस सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि बिहार प्रदेश के लोग इस बिल के विरुद्ध हैं । ७ जुलाई को बिहार असेम्बली ने २६६ वोट से यह फैसला किया कि इस बिल को वापिस ले लिया जाय । बिहार का एक एक बच्चा और विशेष कर चम्पारन का एक-एक बच्चा, जहां से कि मेरा सम्बन्ध है, यह महसूस करता है कि हमारे साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है । आज बिहार और चम्पारन के लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि अगर आज महात्मा गांधी हमारे बीच होते, तो हमारे साथ यह अन्याय न होता ।

श्री भिडवानी (थाना) : महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि मैं पाकिस्तान बनने

के खिलाफ हूं, लेकिन फिर भी मुल्क का बंटवारा हुआ और पाकिस्तान बना ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : शायद माननीय सदस्य यह भूल जाते हैं कि महात्मा गांधी ने यह कहा था कि पाकिस्तान बनने से देश का भला नहीं होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य अपनी बातें मुझे सुनाते रहें, तो मैं बड़े आराम से सुनूंगा । वह दूसरे सदस्यों की बातों की तरफ ध्यान न दें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को ही सुना रहा हूं, लेकिन गिडवानी साहब कहते हैं कि महात्मा गांधी के कहने के बावजूद पाकिस्तान बन गया । मैं उन की बात का जवाब दे रहा हूं ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (होशियारपुर) : यह सिन्धी बिहार को क्या समझे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं समझता हूं कि जब एक सूबे के चार करोड़ और दो लाख निवासी यह कहते हैं कि हम इस बिल को नामंजूर करते हैं, तो प्रजातंत्र का तकाजा यही है कि इस बिल को वापिस ले लिया जाय और मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बिल को वापिस ले ले ।

मैं इस सदन को और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब राज्य पुनर्गठन बिल की चर्चा चली, तो बिहार और बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टरों ने घोषणा की कि इन दोनों प्रदेशों को मिला दिया जाय । उस समय हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ हिस्सों में खून के दरिया बहाये जा रहे थे, लेकिन बंगाल-बिहार मर्जर (संविलय) की प्रोपोजल (प्रस्थापना) के सामने आने से शान्ति स्थापित हो गई । इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार असेम्बली ने समर्थन में रेजोल्यूशन (संकल्प) पास किया, कांग्रेस कमेटी ने पास किया, बंगाल कांग्रेस कमेटी ने पास किया और बंगाल की असेम्बली में भी रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : लेकिन इस के बाद डा० मेघनाद साहा की मृत्यु के पश्चात जब कलकत्ता में उपचुनाव हुआ तो उस में कांग्रेस का उम्मीदवार हार गया । तब डा० राय ने कह दिया कि बंगाल के लोग मर्जर (संविलयन) को नहीं चाहते और पहले किये गये समझौते से बैक-आउट (विमुख होना) कर गये । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या पहले समझौता कर के एक छोटी सी बात पर उस से बैक-आउट कर जाना एक सज्जन आदमी के लिये उचित है । जब यह प्रोपोजल सामने आई, तो सब नेताओं और हाई कमांड ने उस को आशीर्वाद दिया, सारे देश का उस को अभिवादन और समर्थन मिला, लेकिन केवल एक आदमी के हार जाने से वह बैक-आउट कर गये । यह कितनी बुरी बात है । क्या इसी तरह हम हिन्दुस्तान का शासन चलायेंगे ? हमारे यहां भी एक चुनाव हुआ, जिस के दौरान में यह प्रचार किया गया कि बिहार का हिस्सा काट कर बंगाल को दिया जा रहा है । परिणाम यह हुआ कि वहां एक कम्युनिस्ट (साम्यवादी) उम्मीदवार जीत गया । उन के यहां एक आदमी हार गया, तो उन को कुछ हिस्सा दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश में एक आदमी के हारने पर हम को कोई क्षेत्र नहीं दिया जा रहा है । हम को भी उसी तरह थोड़ा इलाका मिलना चाहिये और अगर नहीं मिलता है, तो कम से कम हम में से बगैर काटे छुटकारा तो दे दीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब जरा हम मैप को देखें । आप को बंटवारे के मुकदमों का पर्याप्त अनुभव होगा । आप को मालूम होगा कि बंटवारा कैसे किया जाता है । आप यह जानते ही होंगे कि इस प्रकार छोटे छोटे पोरशन्ज (भागों) का बंटवारा नहीं होता है । अगर पूर्णिया के ऊपर का हिस्सा, जिस को कारीडार (दीर्घि) कहते हैं, बंगाल को दिया गया, तो इस से हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ जायेगी और डिफेन्स की दृष्टि

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

से भी वह बहुत खतरनाक होगा । बल्कि दारजलिंग तक के सब भाग को बिहार को देने से देश की सुरक्षा स्थिति मजबूत होगी । आप शायद मेरी बात को न मानें, लेकिन यदि आप डिफ़ेन्स (रक्षा विभाग) के किसी एक्सपर्ट (विशेषज्ञ) की राय लें, तो आप इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेंगे कि ये भाग बंगाल को नहीं दिये जाने चाहियें । सब भाई इस नक्शे को देख कर अनुभव कर सकते हैं कि इस पोरशन को बंगाल को देने से देश का डिफ़ेन्स (रक्षा) कमजोर हो जायगा । इसलिये मैं यह चाहता हूं कि यह पोरशन बंगाल को न दिया जाय । संथाल परगना से दारजलिंग तक का क्षेत्र बिहार को दिया जाना चाहिये । इसी में देश का हित और कल्याण है ।

जिस वक्त मर्जर की बात-चीत चल रही थी, तो उस वक्त हमारे चटर्जी साहब कहते थे कि इस बिल को वापिस ले लिया जाय, लेकिन आज, जबकि बंगाल को कुछ क्षेत्र मिल रहे हैं, वह कुछ नहीं कहते हैं । वह हिन्दू महा सभा के सभापति हैं और हिन्दू तो सारे देश में मौजूद हैं, इसलिये उन को सारे देश के हितों का ख्याल होना चाहिये । लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि साधारणतया तो वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का दावा करते हैं, लेकिन जब उन को खुद कोई घाटा लगता है, तो उस समय वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान को भूल जाते हैं । पंजाब में सब मामला अच्छी तरह निबट गया था, लेकिन उन्हों ने वहां पर भी झगड़ा लगा दिया ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I repudiate it; it is a very unfair allegation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जहां तक किशनगंज का सम्बन्ध है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप वहां के गांवों में जाइये और देखिये कि वहां पर मैथिली बोली जाती है । वहां पर कैथी लिपि का प्रयोग होता है । वहां की भाषा के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह बंगाली भाषा की एक डाइलेक्ट है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर उस भाषा को यहां पर रखा जाय, तो कोई भी बंगाली भाई उस को नहीं पढ़ सकेगा, लेकिन बिहारी पढ़ लेगा । स्टेट्स री-आर्गेनाइजेशन कमीशन (राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग) की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि वहां पर कैथी भाषा का प्रयोग होता है । इन क्षेत्रों को बंगाल में मिलाने का एक कारण यह भी बताया गया है कि हम उत्तरी और पूर्वी बंगाल को मिलाना चाहते हैं । वह सब क्षेत्र हिन्दुस्तान में ही स्थित हैं, तो फिर आप को उन को मिलाने के लिये जमीन की क्या जरूरत है ? आप नेशनल हाई वे (राष्ट्रीय राजपथ) के लिये जितनी जमीन चाहें हम छोड़ने के लिये तैयार हैं । लेकिन आप तो बंगाल के दो हिस्सों को मिलाने के लिये कुछ भाइयों को उन की इच्छा के खिलाफ बंगाल में भेजना चाहते हैं । किशनगंज का कोई आदमी बंगाल में नहीं जाना चाहता । रिपोर्ट में यह दिया हुआ है कि किशन गंज बहुत थिकली पापुलेटेड एरिया (घनी जनसंख्या का क्षेत्र) है । वहां मुसलमान ज्यादातर रहते हैं । वे जाना नहीं चाहते । फिर भी आप किशनगंज बंगाल को दे रहे हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप वकील हैं, आप ने पढ़ा होगा कि नक्शे को दुरुस्त करने के लिये इक्विटी (समन्याय) का नाश नहीं किया जाता । मैं कहता हूं कि किशनगंज के साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है । साउथ और नार्थ बंगाल को मिलाने के लिये इक्विटी का नाश किया जा रहा है । इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि इक्विटी (समन्याय) का नाश न किया जाये और इंसाफ किया जाये ।

कहते हैं कि पुरुलिया इसलिये दिया जा रहा है कि उस में कसाई, स्वर्ण रेखा और

अजई नदियों के कैचमेंट (बांध) का सवाल है। इस आधार पर तो हम कह सकते हैं कि गंगा नदी हमारे यहां से हो कर बहती है और उत्तर प्रदेश में उस का कैचमेंट एरिया है, इसलिये हम को उत्तर प्रदेश मिलना चाहिये। सारे हिन्दुस्तान की नदियों के लिये एक कमीशन बनाया गया है। यूरोप में भी डेन्यूब और राइन नदियों के लिये कमीशन बनाया गया है जो कि यह देखेगा कि इन नदियों से सब को समान आर्थिक लाभ हो। पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा नदियों के सम्बन्ध में समझौता हो रहा है। लेकिन बंगाल वाले कहते हैं कि कैचमेंट की वजह से हम को पुरुलिया मिलना चाहिये। कसाई नदी पर बिहार सरकार पांच करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रही है। दामोदर घाटी योजना का सारा लाभ बंगाल को है पर यह नदी निकलती है बिहार से। पर इस जगह आप वह फार्मूला नहीं लगाते। इस के मानी हैं कि आप के मन में कोई दूसरी बात है, और वह दूसरी बात क्या है यह भगवान ही जानता है। आप बिहार पर कब्जा करना चाहते हैं। हम भी दस पांच साल में पढ़ लिख जायेंगे और फिजीकली (शारीरिक शक्ति) हम बहादुर हैं ही। हम अपने को हिन्दुस्तान की यूनियन (संघ) में कायम रखेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That limit of physical power may not be reached.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वह तो दुश्मनों के लिये है। हम यूनियन में मुफीद (लाभदायक) साबित होना चाहते हैं। आज कहा जाता है कि हम बैकवर्ड हैं। पहले हम बंगाल के साथ रहे। सन् १९१२ से हम अलग हुए हैं और धीरे धीरे अपनी शिक्षा को बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। जब बिहार और आसाम बंगाल के साथ थे तो सारे इलाके की आमदनी केवल कलकत्ते के डेवेलपमेंट (विकास कार्य) पर खर्च होती थी। तो मेरा कहना है कि कैचमेंट के ख्याल से एक सूबे का हिस्सा दूसरे सूबे को दे देना उचित नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता कि आप नार्थ और साउथ बंगाल को मिलाने के लिये पूर्णिया देना चाहते हैं। पर अगर हम मुरी से या रांची से धनबाद या जमशेदपुर जाना चाहें तो कैसे जायेंगे। उस के लिये हम को आप क्या देना चाहते हैं। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है कि एक के लिये भटा बाय है और दूसरे के लिये पथ्य है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आप सब जगह पर एक फार्मूला क्यों नहीं लगाते। फार्मूला तो एक होना चाहिये।

सन् १९५१ में जो सेंसस हुआ था उस में लिखा है कि किशन गंज में ५२ फीसदी (प्रतिशत) लोग बंगाली भाषा बोलते हैं। इधर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने जो गणना कराई उस से मालूम होता है कि २९ फीसदी बंगाल भाषी हैं और ५० फीसदी हिन्दी बोलने वाले हैं। इस पर कहते हैं कि हम इस संसस (जनगणना) को नहीं मानते। लेकिन अगर वे नहीं भी मानते तो एस० आर० सी० रिपोर्ट (राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग का प्रतिवेदन) में यह लिखा है कि जहां ७० प्रतिशत आदमी एक भाषा बोलने वाले होंगे वहां की वह भाषा मानी जायगी, इसी को मानें क्योंकि उन के अनुसार भी बंगला बोलने वालों का परसेंटेज ५० प्रतिशत है। विधान बाबू ने कहा है कि हम भाषा के आधार पर बिहार का कोई हिस्सा नहीं लेना चाहते। उन्हों ने तीन बातें बतलाई हैं। उन में से एक बात उन्हों ने यह कही है :

"The third one was a particular purpose where language comes in *viz.*, that the refugees from East Bengal would live in an area where the people speak the same language."

वह चाहते हैं कि रिफयूजी लोग उसी जगह बसाये जायें जहां कि उनकी भाषा बोली जाती है। मेरे शहर में ही कोई दस हजार रिफ्यूजी आये हुए हैं और सुना है कि ४० या ५० हजार और आने वाले हैं। इन लोगों का स्वास्थ्य बहुत खराब है और

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

ये कमजोर हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इन लोगों को तो पंजाब में या मध्य प्रदेश में भेजा जाये ताकि उन की तन्दुरस्ती अच्छी हो। मैं समझता हूं कि विधान बाबू की यह बात ठीक नहीं है। मैं उन की और दो बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता।

कहा जाता है कि लेंग्वेज (भाषा) की बात नहीं है लेकिन कम्युनिकेशन्स (संचार) के खयाल से कुछ हिस्सा दिया जाता है। लेकिन रास्ते में तो कोई रुकावट नहीं है। हम चम्पारन में रहते हैं, हमारे भाई कलकत्ते में रहते हैं और रुपया कमा कर भेजते हैं। किसी प्रकार की इस में रुकावट नहीं है। कहा जाता है कि जलपायगुड़ी और दार्जिलिंग का डेवेलपमेंट (विकास कार्य) इसलिये नहीं हो रहा कि रास्ता ठीक नहीं है। मैं कहता हूं कि आप हम को सामान दीजिये हम इन जगहों का डेवेलपमेंट करते हैं। आप सामान देते नहीं और बहाना करते हैं रास्ते का, ताकि आप को बिहार का कुछ हिस्सा मिल जाये।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि बिहार वालों का मुख्य व्यवसाय खेती है। हमारे यहां ८६ प्रतिशत लोग खेती में लगे हुए हैं और १४ प्रतिशत व्यवसाय करते हैं, जबकि बंगाल में ५७ प्रतिशत खेती करते हैं और ४३ प्रतिशत व्यवसाय पर रहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बंटवारे में भी, जैसा कि अभी मिश्र जी ने बतलाया, बंगाल को फायदा रहा। सारे बंगाल की आय ४४ करोड़ थी। बटवारे के बाद पश्चिमी बंगाल को ३१ करोड़ की आय मिली और पाकिस्तान को १३ करोड़ ही मिली जबकि पाकिस्तान को ४ करोड़ ४० लाख आबादी मिली और पश्चिमी बंगाल को केवल २ करोड़ ६० लाख ही आबादी मिली। इस तरह से उन को तो फायदा ही फायदा हुआ।

श्री ब० द० पांडे (जिला अलमोड़ा, उत्तर पूर्व) : तुम को भी तो फायदा हुआ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हम को क्या फायदा हुआ।

अब मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूं। राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग में तीन सदस्य थे और चूंकि बिहार बंगाल के सम्बन्ध में जो उस के चेयरमैन श्री फजल अली थे वे चुप रहे इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि केवल दो जजों की राय के आधार पर प्रोसीड (कार्यवाही करना) न किया जाय और इस के लिये किसी हाईकोर्ट के जज को या किसी मशहूर जुडिशल (न्यायिक) आदमी को इनवाइट (आमंत्रित) किया जाय और इस बंगाल और बिहार सम्बन्धी विवाद को उन तीनों सदस्यों के सामने रखा जाय और तब उस के बारे में उन से फ़ैसला कराया जाय और उस के बाद ही गवर्नमेंट इस दिशा में कोई क़दम उठाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस कमेटी में कुजरू साहब भी रहें, पनिक्कर साहब भी रहें और एक तीसरा सदस्य और उस में शामिल कर दिया जाय और उन को यह मामला फ़ैसले के लिये सिपुर्द कर दिया जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो आप आयोग के दो सदस्यों की राय पर बिहार का ३८०० वर्ग मील का इलाका बंगाल को दे रहे हैं बगैर उन इलाक़ों के लोगों की राय जाने हुए, यह बिहार के साथ सरासर नाइंसाफी है। जब तक कि वह तीन आदमियों की कमेटी इस बारे में अपना फ़ैसला न दे दे उस वक्त तक सरकार को इस बिल को वापिस ले लेना चाहिये और तब तक के लिये पोस्टपोन (स्थगित) कर देना चाहिये।

अब यह जो मानभूमि का इलाक़ा बंगाल में शामिल किया जा रहा है तो वह किस बिना पर किया जा रहा है और मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि अगर बर्मन साहब से अकेले में भगवान को साक्षी दे कर पूछा जाय तो वे यही कहेंगे कि मैं बिहार में रहूंगा। बर्मन साहब हमारी भाषा बोलते हैं। उस इलाके के लोग हमारी भाषा बोलते हैं और हमारे समान ग़रीब हैं और मैं जानता हूं कि वे

बंगाल में नहीं मिलना चाहते क्योंकि वहां उन की पटरी नहीं बैठेगी। ग़रीब का ग़रीबों के संग ही गुजर हो सकता है। इसी तरह मैं जानता हूं कि किशनगंज सबडिवीजन के ग़रीब मुसलमान बंगाल नहीं जाना चाहते हैं और मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग नहीं जाना चाहते हैं उन को आप क्यों जबर्दस्ती उधर भेज रहे हैं ?

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं आप को यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जो बिहारी भाई कलकत्ते में रहते हैं वे अकेले में यह कहते सुने जाते हैं कि वहां उनकी बहुत असुविधा है और उन के हित सुरक्षित नहीं हैं और मैं तो चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से पिछले जमाने में हमारे शासक लोग भेस बदल कर रात में घूमा करते थे और अपनी प्रजा का हालचाल लिया करते थे उसी तरह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को भी करना चाहिये और कलकत्ते में जो हमारे बिहारी और हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया (हिन्दी बोलने वाले क्षेत्र) के भाई बसते हैं उन की इस बारे में क्या फ़ीलिंग है उस को जानना चाहिये, वे अकेले में अगर उन से पूछा जाय तो बतला देंगे कि उन को वहां पर क्या क्या तकलीफ़ है। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि कलकत्ते को भी सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरिया (केन्द्र द्वारा प्रशासित क्षेत्र) बना देना चाहिये। हम तो यहां संसद् में अपने बिहार प्रान्त से बंगाली सदस्यों को लाये भी हैं लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बंगाल ने संसद् में कितने बिहारी भेजे हैं ? कलकत्ते में काफ़ी संख्या यू० पी० और बिहार के लोगों की है, दार्जिलिंग आदि स्थानों में काफ़ी बिहारी और उत्तर-प्रदेश के लोग बसते हैं लेकिन शायद एक भी आदमी इस पार्लियामेंट में उन का नहीं आया है और इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि बिहार के जो हिस्से आप काट कर बंगाल में मिलाने जा रहे हैं, उन को नहीं मिलाना चाहिये।

चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री इस समय यहां पर उपस्थित हैं इसलिये मैं अन्त में एक बार फिर उन की सेवा में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे बिहार में एक एक आदमी इस बात को महसूस करता है कि उस के जो हिस्से काट काट कर के बंगाल में मिलाये जा रहे हैं, यह बिहार के साथ अन्याय है और वहां की प्रजा की यह भावना है कि बिहार के हिस्से न काटे जायें। अब हमारे साथ मुश्किल यह है कि हम कांग्रेसमैन हैं, और कांग्रेस के अनुशासन में हम को रहना है और इस कारण जो कुछ हमें बोलना है अपने ऊपर जब्त कर के बोलना है और एक बंधन रख कर बोलना है और इसलिये हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को इस विषय की ओर खास ध्यान देना चाहिये और बिहार के हिस्से काट कर के बंगाल में न मिलाने देना चाहिये और ऐसा करने से पहले वहां की जनता की राय ले लेनी चाहिये और उस के अनुसार कार्य करना चाहिये। अगर उन इलाक़ों की जनता बंगाल में मिलने के लिये अपनी राय प्रकट करती है तो बड़ी खुशी से आप उन को बंगाल में मिला दीजिये लेकिन अगर वे लोग बिहार में बने रहना चाहते हैं जैसाकि मैं समझता हूं कि वह चाहते हैं तो फिर उन की मर्जी के विरुद्ध उन को जबर्दस्ती बंगाल में क्यों ढकेला जा रहा है।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am deeply distressed by the two speeches from my hon. friends from Bihar. I wanted to take a pan-Indian approach. We want to build up the cohesion of India, recognising the fundamental unity of this country, but giving full play to the different regional cultures obtaining in different parts of India. We are all interested in one topic and in one matter — how to have a rational reorganisation of States. I am deeply distressed that one Member has charged Bengalis with "Imperialistic" designs. I totally repudiate that charge. It is entirely wrong to make this charge. There is no touch of imperialism in what Bengal has claimed. There is no expansionist policy. There is no desire to grab anybody ele's

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

territory. I can assure my hon. friends not merely from Bihar but from every part of India that Bengal will never stoop so low as to be a "land grabber". That is not our design. That is not our ambition.

Kindly remember the first hon. Member Shri Mishra has been propounding an amazing doctrine. Let him take the pose of a modern Duryodana and say that "Not even one inch of territory shall be given to Bengal". I can understand that kind of chauvinism, that kind of provincial frenzy, that kind of, what shall I say, linguistic passion, but what has he said? He has taken pains to tell this House in all seriousness that West Bengal has become much more prosperous, that the Bengali race has become much more prosperous and economically advanced, because of the partition of India. This is an amazing thesis unworthy of any Member of Parliament to seriously advance before this House.

The States Reorganisation Commission in paragraph 633 has recorded its finding, and every honest man, if his judgment is not deflected by passion or frenzy, must admit the truth of this statement:

> "Partition has created many problems for West Bengal. Apart from the influx of refugees from Pakistan, which may now be estimated at about three and a half millions, the entire communications system of Bengal has been disrupted since 1947. The northern districts of the Presidency division have become less easily accessible from Calcutta; and West Bengal is now the only Part A State which is geographically not a compact and integrated unit."

But my hon. friend seriously says that after the partition we have advanced economically, our whole system has been better. He was drawing freely upon his imagination when he was giving figures.

Shri M. P. Mishra: They are facts.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am reading the latest speech of Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal. He is not a man to invent data or facts. He is saying in the Bengal Legislative Assembly:

> "An area of 82,876 sq. miles has thus been reduced to 30,775 sq. miles but this reduced area has to hold as many as 24,810,308 persons. West Bengal today is the smallest Part A State in India but has the highest density of population 806 persons per sq. mile."

There is one State in Europe called Poland which has been subjected to imperialistic design and repeated vivisection. Similarly, the poor, unfortunate people of Bengal have been subjected to partition and vivisection at least thrice. It is not a matter to laugh at. I am appealing to all Members of this House. You represent the nation. You are the elected representatives of the people. Kindly remember what happened to us, in the past, due to imperialistic designs. Because the people of Bengal were at the forefront of the national struggle, the Britishers wanted to cripple our race; they wanted to extinguish the fire and the flame which was burning for independence, and therefore, Lord Curzon and Fuller wanted the partition of Bengal. It was for the purpose of crippling that homogeneous unit which was a completely integrated linguistic and cultural zone that they partitioned Bengal.

3 P.M.

Against that, the leaders of Bengal rebelled. Against that, the people of Bengal rebelled. At that time came Lokmanya Bal Gangadhara Tilak. We have been recently paying our tribute to Lokmanya Bal Gangadhara Tilak. Coming from Bengal, it is my sacred duty to remind you that in the dark days when relentless imperialistic repression was launched upon the people of Bengal came Lokmanya Bal Gangadhara Tilak. He came to Calcutta and gave us hope and courage, and stood by us, and Bengal

fought British imperialism with the twin weapons of boycott and Swadeshi.

My hon. friend was saying 'Bihar was taken away from you; Orissa was taken away from you. You cannot make that a grievance'. We are not making that grievance. We are not making the grievance that united Bengal was disrupted, and Bihar was created as a separate province or that Orissa was created as a separate province. Bengalis are never so narrow-mined as to be deflected by this kind of argument. But what we say is that the Britishers had to come down from their giddy heights, and in spite of the lofty declarations by the British Secretary of State that partition was a settled fact and it shall never be annulled, they had to annul the partition. And what did they do? Deliberately, designedly, and dishonestly, they made the united Bengal a Muslim majority State, and thus a Muslim majority province was created. The States Reorganisation Commission themselves have recorded that deliberately they did it, and in order to make it a Muslim majority area, they transferred some Bengali-speaking areas to other contiguous provinces unfairly and detached them from Bengal.

At that time, the Indian National Congress met at Calcutta, and in solemn terms, they passed a resolution unanimously saying that what the Britishers did was improper, what the Britishers did was unfair; and they passed a resolution saying that those territories should not be annexed to the contiguous States or provinces.

That solemn declaration stands. We expected Bihar leaders and Bihar Members to rise to great heights and to redeem the pledge which their forefathers had taken in solemn terms. The Congress passed that resolution in solemn terms, and the Bihar leaders along with Shri Dip Narain Sinha and Shri Parameswar Lal issued a statement on the 4th of January, 1912. They pointed out what areas had been unfairly taken away from Bengal and what areas should be given back to Bengal, and they mentioned the whole of the Manbhum district in that. Their language is quite clear in this respect. Their language is that they are endorsing what the Congress had done. That resolution was moved by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and seconded by Shri Parameswar Lal. Immediately thereafter, on the 4th of January, 1912, they issued a statement which read as follows:

> "In accordance with the Resolution of the last Congress the sound principle would be that enunciated therein that all the Bengali-speaking tracts should be brought under the Government of Bengal and all Hindi-speaking tracts placed under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar."

They knew that they were playing with crafty people, the British imperialists. They knew that the Britishers were trying to resort to a game of setting up one province against another, one community against another, and therefore, they demarcated the areas clearly. And they said:

> ".....the portions of Purnea to the east of the river Mahananda which is the ethnic and linguistic boundary between Bengal and Bihar should go to Bengal and the rest of these two districts come to Bihar."

They also added:

> "Such tracts in the Santhal Parganas, where the prevailing language is Bengalee should go to Bengal and the Hindi-speaking tracts of the district remaining in Bihar."

If Bengal demands the redemption of this pledge, this pledge which was undertaken by the Congress, this pledge which was reiterated by the foremost leaders of Bihar, is there anything wrong in that? Why do you say 'It is imperialism'? I say what you are trying to do is to really go back on the solemn pledge that the nationalist leaders had undertaken.

Shri N.C Chatterjee

Now, I shall read the last part of their statement:

> "As for Chota Nagpur, the whole district of Manbhum and Pargana Dalbhoom of Singhbhoom district are Bengali-speaking and they should go to Bengal—the rest of the division which is Hindi-speaking remaining in Bihar."

This was their statement. They knew Bengal. They knew Bihar. They knew the Bengali-speaking areas. They perfectly depicted objectively what portion should go to Bengal and what portion should remain in Bihar. What is wrong there, if we demand the redemption of this pledge? The Congress, in the year 1911, had passed that resolution. In 1912, the accredited leaders of Bihar actually said what territories should go to Bengal.

Since, then, from time to time, the Congress had been repeatedly saying that there should be reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis. At the Nagpur session of the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi sponsored the resolution and pointed out that if Congress had to be made a dynamic machine for winning national freedom, it can only be done, if the constitution was refashioned on linguistic principles. As a matter of fact, in 1921, the Congress adopted its own constitution, and remade its own constitution, and devised its provinces on the principle of language. The Hindu Mahasabha, of which I am today the temporary head, followed suit the next year. At that time, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the real head of the organisation. They were great men, great patriots and great nationalists.

The States Reorganisation Commission have recorded their finding that the Indian national movement for liberation has been integrated with this movement for linguistic States. As a matter of fact, it is only because of the synthesis between Indian nationalism and regional patriotism that India has today won its freedom, and Pandit Nehru is occupying the Prime Minister's position, and the Congressmen are sitting on the Treasury Benches. There is no use trying to reverse the gear, no use trying to dishonour the pledge.

We are saying that from Curzon to Mountbatten, time after time, it was the British imperialistic game to cripple the Bengali race. They wanted to cripple Bengal. They wanted to cripple Maharashtra. They wanted to cripple Punjab. And they were playing this game. They did it twice, and the third time they did it was when they were going away from India; they gave us the Radcliffe Award, and then the partition came. What is wrong in pointing out in solemn terms, out of the agony of our heart, out of the distress caused by the man-made famine and the politician-made vivisection of Bengal that this pledge should be honoured? Do not ridicule us by saying that our position has improved due to the partition of India and the partition of Bengal. If you like, do not give us the territory. You are on the Congress Benches, and if you like that the Congress should not redeem this national pledge, say so openly. But do not play this game of the Britishers.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): It was pointed out by the hon. Member a little while ago that at the Nagpur Congress, Mahatma Gandhi had sponsored the resolution regarding reorganisation of provinces on linguistic basis. May I know whether Mahatma Gandhi had allotted the Manbhum area to the Bengal Province, or it remained also in the Bihar Province?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: What I am pointing out is this. Mahatma Gandhi never tackled Manbhum. He never tackled any particular area. He only pointed out that there should be reorganisation of the Congress Provinces on the basis of language. I am pointing out that from 1905, when Congress stood by Bengal, and Congress helped Bengal in the anti-partition movement, it really committed itself to the principle of the formation of linguistic provinces. In 1921 it

adopted that principle, and from time to time, it has reiterated that, and right through three decades down to the last elections in 1952, the Congress had been repeatedly giving this pledge. I say that it is improper, it is impossible to reverse the gear and to say that there should be bilingual States or anything of that kind. I am not desirous of using strong language. But the States Reorganisation Commission themselves have pointed out that bilingual States have not been possible, and that they have not been able to achieve the right type of patriotism. As a matter of fact, the Andhra people and the Tamil Nad people were all in one State. If bilingual States were essential for the purpose of India's security and India's prosperity, then why did you accept the demand for the creation of the Andhra State?

Shri M. P. Mishra: What view does he hold about Punjab?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: If my hon. friend had taken any trouble to find out, he would have seen that I want the full implementation of the S.R.C. Report. The S.R.C. have said that border States should not be weakened. Border States occupy a position of strategic importance. Therefore, it is essential in the national interest, in the interest of India's safety and security that these States should be made strong.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: West Bengal is also a border State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member proceed uninterrupted. I have been requesting hon. Member's several times not to interrupt.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Our friends have been saying that we have got our displaced persons and they are sorry for them. But we are pointing out that you have got to appreciate the psychology of these uprooted millions. It is not a question of 3 millions. You know that over 4 millions have come, and even today our Rehabilitation Minister is saying that the daily exodus is at the rate of about 2,000, that is, 60,000 a month. Our economy is at the breaking point. The strain is terrific.

What crime has the Chief Minister of West Bengal committed when he said that our displaced millions want a habitation with congenial, cultural and linguistic atmosphere? You have got to appreciate the psychology of these people. Are they not the victims, the worst casualties, of India's freedom? Is it not a national responsibility?

Therefore, the demand that we are making is perfectly clear. We are making it perfectly clear that this Bill does not satisfy West Bengal. It does not satisfy the minimum demand of the people of West Bengal. The Pradesh Congress demanded about 14,000 square miles. We have got the figures. Other parties demanded more—we are not getting even a substantial fraction of it. It is no use pointing to the 1951 census figures. They are wrong. It is not my case. If you read the S.R.C. Report, it has said that the 1951 census cannot be depended upon. They have themselves said that West Bengal has challenged it and Bihar has also accepted that position. Therefore, what is the good of pointing to the 1951 census?

Last time, when I had the privilege of addressing this House, I pointed out from the Congress memorandum, which was submitted by the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee to the States Reorganisation Commission, that a wonderful event had taken place in the Purulia sub-division. In the Purulia sub-division, the Hindi-speaking people have increased by 707 per cent. over the 1931 basic figure! It is a biological impossibility.

Sir, this is the way things have been done. This is the way that census fore, what is the good of pointing to the 1951 census? If you look at the 1931 figures, these were predominantly Bengali-speaking areas which we claimed. Therefore, we are demanding what they said ought to be done, what was demanded in the Congress Resolution. The Britishers, having imperialistic designs, wanted to cripple our figures have been manipulated. There-

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

race by unfairly treating us. We are only demanding what Bihar leaders themselves have said, should be given to us.

Therefore, I say, if the national leadership, which is in power, has any sense of duty, if it has any sense of coherence, it should redeem this pledge and not try to break this pledge.

With regard to Kishanganj, my hon. friend has been continually saying that a corridor is impossible, that the corridor theory is something which is untenable. It is not a corridor problem.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Then what is this monster of your conception. It is very dangerous.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This running commentary should not continue.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: That is his bad habit, Sir. He cannot help it.

Let me read out what Shri Rajagopalachari has said on this subject. He observes that it is entirely wrong to say that the demand for integration of the two dismembered parts of Bengal is a corridor problem. He says:

> "Let us place it on a very definite simple ground. Here is a province which is divided into two unconnected parts. Here is a southern part of West Bengal province, and here is Darjeeling in the north and in between there is no connection. Let us have some connection. That was the proposition. It is not a corridor problem, as was eloquently and graphically put, bringing before us all the pictures of the corridor problems of Germany and of Poland. It is a totally different thing. They want an administrative improvement in the matter of communications. It is really a question of communications and of bringing about a state of things whereby our general defence position and administrative position may be improved".

The S.R.C. have also said that. They have pointed out that this portion of Kishanganj should be given to West Bengal; otherwise, there cannot be any political integration of the State of West Bengal. May I read to you what the S.R.C. have said in paragraph 650 of their Report? After saying that this is a matter which should be examined on merits, they proceed:

> "We attach great importance to the geographical compactness of administrative units, because we are of the view that the physical integration of such units is vital to their real political and administrative integration. Apart from the inconvenience in administering geographically detached areas, we must take note of the fact that the continued isolation of the northern districts from the rest of West Bengal will tend to foster and accentuate separatist trends in these districts. West Bengal, therefore, has a good case for a geographical integration of the northern areas".

The House should know one patent fact. Our Prime Minister was insulted in the Naga Hills. You know that a separatist movement is going on in the hilly areas. Unfortunately for this country—not merely for Bengal, but for the whole of India—there are separatist tendencies in Darjeeling and the hilly regions.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Why?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The Commission have pointed out that those things should be eliminated. Those things should be checked, and they can only be checked if there is proper integration of the dismembered parts of West Bengal.

What Dr. B. C. Roy has recommended to this House for its consideration —and I submit that it deserves sympathetic consideration—is that the territory which has been allotted is 300 odd miles and it is not enough to give us integration. He has demanded only a little strip of land, 170 square miles, in order to provide the missing link so that there can be real

integration with Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. That is all that he has demanded in Kishenganj. Is this anything improper? Is this anything which is against the Constitution or the creation of a rational State? He says:

> "This is an opportunity which is taken in order to point out to the Government of India the inconsistency between the objectives of the Commission and the actual provision in the Bill. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the recommendations made by the States Reorganisation Commission for the geographical integration of the northern areas in West Bengal have, unfortunately, been based on incorrect geographical assumption".

Then he says:

> "This strip of land—170 spuare miles—will provide for the missing link".

It is a game which in now being played by some politicians of Bihar to foment these Muslims against West Bengal.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Patna East): Question.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I point out to every single Member of this House that this is a game which ought not to be played? It is a dangerous game which they are playing. I may point out that out of 8 lakh Muslims who left West Bengal 7 lakhs have come back and they have been thoroughly rehabilitated? My hon. friend goes on casting innuendos and aspersions because I am the President of the Hindu Mahasabha. The Hindu Mahasabha has never demanded that there should be any discrimination made between one citizen and another on the ground of religion. We say that if there is anyone who is developing any anti-national tendency, then he should be firmly checked. But we have never demanded any special right or any special privilege for any Hindu as against any non-Hindu. Nothing of the kind. What I am pointing out is that the S. R. C. have said that certain safeguards should be given, namely, there should be some assurance given by West Bengal that there should be no rehabilitation of refugees in this area, and, secondly, their cultural institutions should be protected. The Government has given that assurance. It was not necessary, but Dr. B. C. Roy has given it in order to assure these people. He has said that there is no question of his taking the displaced millions from East Pakistan to that part, because it is so thickly peopled that there is no room there. Dr. Kunzru and Dr. Panikkar were not unfair to the Muslims. This love for Muslims is now a new phase which Bihar has developed. But if I may remind my friends, at one time the Prime Minister of India had to say something very strong against Bihar because of something which was done to the Muslims. Then he said that even Neakhali paled into insignificance, having regard to what had happened. Let us remember that the same man is Chief Minister today. Therefore, I will ask all sections of the House not to foment this communal trouble. As a matter of fact, very distinguished Muslim leaders coming from West Bengal have strongly supported this demand that Kishenganj should be integrated into West Bengal. That is also essential for one other thing, for protecting our border against Pakistani infiltration. I can tell you that unless that is given to us it will not be possible to stop the infiltration, that daily smuggling, that hourly smuggling which is going on. Therefore, what we have demanded is nothing unfair, nothing immoral, nothing unjust, nothing prompted by expansionist policy, nothing actuated or motivated by any imperialistic design. We want Bihar to flourish. We certainly want that justice should be done where justice has not been done. What was done was great injustice. The S.R.C. have not done justice to Bengal. We have been treated unfairly as Maharashtra and others have been treated unfairly by this Government. Do not ridicule Bengal and adopt a high and lofty attitude.

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

Some speeches were made in the Bihar Assembly which are simply startling. I do not want to read them. Prof. Mukerjee read one. One member said that this State of West Bengal should be liquidated, completely wiped out and obliterated from the face of the earth, one part of it going to Bihar, possibly the bigger chunk, and the other part to Assam. They have been generous enough, gracious enough to recommend that Calcutta should be under the Central Government. We are thankful for the small mercies. This is the attitude. This attitude has been prompted by frenzy, prompted by unreason, by passion and anger which will not help to bring us nearer and which will not do any good to either of the States. There are hundreds and thousands of Biharis. There was intense agitation against the merger, as you know. But nowhere any non-Bengali citizen was ever tormented, was persecuted.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is wrong.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: As a matter fact, not on one single occasion has there been any complaint either to the Chief Minister or to the Government or any attention been drawn to it by any of the people.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: *Sunega kaun?*

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is entirely wrong to say, *sunega kaun*. This is simply an attitude of complete blindness. Not on one occasion even in the course of these vituperative speeches delivered in the Bihar Assembly has any instance been given anywhere of any non-Bengali or any Hindi-speaking citizen in Bengal being unfairly treated. I submit that this is really a fraction, a very small fraction of what Bengal ought to get, of what your forefathers, your ancestors took the solemn pledge to give, in order to undo the injustice the Britishers had deliberately imposed upon Bengal. It is for you now when you are in power, when you are seated in Parliament as elected representatives of the people to redeem that pledge and not do anything to undo that sacred pledge.

पंडित ह्रा० ना० तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने अभी बड़ी ललित भाषा में और बहुत गर्जना के साथ अपना भाषण दिया है, लेकिन चूंकि उस भाषण में तथ्य की बातों की कमी थी, इसलिये लोगों को उस से कनविक्शन (प्रमाण) नहीं हो सकती है । मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय में असल बात क्या है । गत बैठक में जब इस सदन में स्टेट्स री-आर्गनाइज़ेशन कमीशन (राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग) की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में बहस चल रही थी, तो जो दलीलें उस वक्त दी गई थीं, वही आज भी दी जा रही हैं । जहां तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है, मैं ने उस वक्त भी कहा था कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान में राज्यों का बंटवारा नहीं चाहता हूं । मैं तो उस मत को मानने वाला हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक यूनिटरी फ़ार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट (एकीय प्रकार की सरकार) ही मौजूं है और छोटे छोटे राज्य बना कर, छोटे छोटे टुकड़े कर के हम लोग जो शासन-व्यवस्था चला रहे हैं, वह इस देश के लिये कभी भी फायदेमंद नहीं हो सकती है । पिछले छः महीने में हिन्दुस्तान में जो समां बन्धा है, जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, उस को देख कर तो मेरा यह विश्वास और भी दृढ़ हो गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में केवल एक यूनिटरी फ़ार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट (एकीय प्रकार की सरकार) ही होनी चाहिये । लेकिन हमारे जो भाई यह चाहते हैं कि नहीं, हम केवल भाषा के आधार पर प्रान्त बनाना चाहते हैं, उन को मैं क्या बताऊं ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने देखा होगा कि भाषा के आधार पर प्रान्त बनाने के आन्दोलन में कितने लोगों की जानें गईं, कितने उपद्रव हुए, कितने लोग तबाह हो गये ! लेकिन फिर भी सैपेरेटिस्ट (पृथकता) मनोवृत्ति दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है

अगर किसी कारण से हम यहां पर यूनिटरी फ़ार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट कायम नहीं कर सकते, तो उस का विकल्प यह था कि हम प्रधान मंत्री के रिजनल फ़ारमूले (प्रादेशिक सूत्र) को कार्यान्वित करते। हिन्दुस्तान की वर्तमान परिस्थिति में वह भी किसी हद तक अच्छा था, लेकिन हम तो उस से भी बहुत नीचे जा रहे हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में हम को सोचना होगा कि हमें क्या करना चाहिये। हम लोगों को बड़ी खुशी हुई थी कि जबकि गत जनवरी में डा० विधान चन्द्र राय और श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह ने बंगाल और बिहार के मर्जर का प्रस्ताव देश के सामने रखा था। सब को ज्ञात है कि उस की घोषणा मात्र से देश में प्रसन्नता और शान्ति की एक लहर सी दौड़ गई थी और पागलपन की बातों में बहुत कमी हो गई थी। लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश वह प्रस्ताव बाद में वापिस ले लिया गया। उचित तो यह था कि अगर किसी वजह से वह प्रस्ताव वापिस लिया ही जाना था, तो कम से कम भलमनसात के नाते—एटीकेट के नाते—बिहार के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर से उस सम्बन्ध में सलाह ली जाती, लेकिन उस समय बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर (मुख्य मंत्री) ने एक यूनिलेट्रल (एकपक्षीय) घोषणा कर दी और बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर (मुख्य मंत्री) से कोई सलाह नहीं ली गई। मैं समझता था कि उस प्रोपोजल (प्रस्थापना) के बाद भारत सरकार का दृष्टिकोण यह होगा कि अब हम को न्याय करना जरूरी हो गया है और हम न्याय करेंगे, न कि किसी प्रान्त को खुश करने के लिये कोई काम करेंगे। इस समय मैं उन बातों का उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता हूं जिन पर हमारे चटर्जी साहब को एतराज हो। मैं यह भी कहना नहीं चाहता कि बंटवारे से बंगाल को फ़ायदा हुआ। मैं मानता हूं कि उस को आर्थिक फ़ायदा भले हुआ हो, लेकिन दिल में जो दर्द पैदा होता है, उस को मिटाने वाली कोई चीज नहीं हो सकती है। मैं मानता हूं कि बंगाल के दिल में चोट लगी, लेकिन क्या चटर्जी साहब बता सकते हैं कि क्या बिहार का कुछ हिस्सा लेने से ही बंगाल के दिल का वह दर्द मिट जायेगा? क्या वह समझते हैं कि बंगाल की समस्या बिहार का कुछ हिस्सा लेने से ही हल हो जायेगी?

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : बाद में और लेंगे।

पंडित हृ० ना० तिवारी : हमारे भाई ने कहा है कि अभी वे और लेंगे। जुलाई में वहां जो चर्चा हुई, अगर उस को गौर से पढ़ा जाये, तो मालूम होगा कि उन की समझ में तो यह पहली इन्स्टालमेंट (किश्त) है, जो कि बिहार से ली जा रही है। उन्हों ने ओपनली कहा है कि यह पहली इन्स्टालमेंट है, इस को हम स्वीकार करते हैं और इस के बाद हमारी मांग बनी रहेगी और हमारा प्रैशर बना रहेगा।

इन बातों को दृष्टि में रख कर मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह बिल किस के फायदे के लिये यहां पर लाया गया है? इस से न बंगाल ही संतुष्ट है और न बिहार। तो फिर इस को यहां लाने की क्या आवश्यकता है? जिस को आप कुछ दे रहे हैं (अर्थात् बंगाल), वह भी संतुष्ट नहीं हो रहा है और जिस से आप कुछ ले रहे हैं (अर्थात् बिहार), वह भी दुखी हो रहा है, तो फिर क्यों न इस को वापिस ले लिया जाये? मैं ने इस विषय पर हुई बंगाल असेम्बली की प्रोसीडिंग्स (कार्यवाही) को देखा है। मैं वहां के एक सदस्य के भाषण के बारे में आप को बताना चाहता हूं। मैं बिहार असेम्बली की प्रोसीडिंग्स की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। आप समझते होंगे कि चूंकि बिहार वालों से कुछ लिया जा रहा है, इसलिये वे कुछ बोलेंगे। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप बंगाल असेम्बली और कौंसिल की प्रोसीडिंग्ज पढ़िये। वहां पर एक सदस्य, श्री रवीन्द्रलाल सिन्हा, ने भी भाषण दिया था।

Shri K. K. Basu: To what party does he belong?

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: It does not matter whether he is a Communist member or a Congress member.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If you want I will quote a Communist member of the Bihar Assembly.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : किशनगंज बंगाल में क्यों लिया जा रहा है, इस के सम्बन्ध में उन्हों ने कहा था कि वहां भाषा की बात नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हों ने कहा था :

"So far as Kishenganj is concerned, it will be found that they do not speak Bengali, they speak Bengali containing an admixture of Hindi. If the linguistic basis is relied upon, it should be considered what argument can be put forward in respect of Kishenganj. Besides, there are areas in the Santhal Parganas where the Bengali-speaking people do not predominate. In Rajmahal only 16 per cent. are Bengali-speaking people and in Pakur 13 per cent. In Dhalbhum only one-third of the entire population is Bengali-speaking."

उन्हों ने बतलाया कि यह एरिया बंगाली स्पीकिंग (भाषाभाषी) है नहीं । कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो बिहार का अधिक हिस्सा लेना चाहते हैं । उन्हों ने यह दलील दी थी कि डालभूमि का और मानभूमि का हिस्सा ले लें और संथाल परगना का भी हिस्सा ले लें । मुकर्जी साहब ने भी कहा कि मानभूमि का जो बंगाली स्पीकिंग हिस्सा है वह ले लें । वह कहते हैं कि चांडल थाने को क्यों छोड़ दिया जाता है । उन को इस का बहुत दुःख है । वह सेंसस पर विश्वास नहीं करते । वह समझते हैं कि बिहार सरकार ने सेंसस में गड़बड़ी की है । हम तो कहते हैं कि आप किसी भी सेंसस को न मानिये । जहां भी सन्देह हो जाये उस को दूर कर देना चाहिये । आप उस एरिया वालों की वोट ले लीजिये, प्लेबीसाइट (जनमत) ले लीजिये । लेकिन जब यह बात कही जाती है तो वे घबरा जाते हैं । किसी जमाने में जब बिहार बंगाल के अधीन था तो इंडस्ट्रियल बेंट होने के कारण बहुत से बंगाली आ कर धनबाद में बस गये । वे अधिक पढ़े लिखे भी थे । बिहार पिछड़ा हुआ था । उन लोगों ने धनबाद में बंगला स्कूल खोले और जो लोग हिन्दी बोलने वाले थे उन को भी बंगला भाषा पढ़नी पड़ती थी । उस समय बंगाल वालों का बोलबाला था, सेक्रेटेरिएट में एक भी बिहारी अफसर नहीं था । बिहार के बंगाल से अलग होने पर भी कई वर्ष तक बंगाली बिहार सेक्रेटेरियेट में छाये रहे । इसलिये कहा जाता रहा कि वहां बंगाली भाषा बोलने वाले बहुत ज्यादा हैं । जब सेंसस की गई तो मालूम हुआ कि ऐसी बात नहीं है । बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने जो सेंसस कराई उस से मालूम हुआ कि वहां पर बंगला बोलने वाले ५२ परसेंट हैं, पर उस में गिनती की गलती हो गई थी । फिर जब गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने फिर से स्लिपों को गिनवाया तो मालूम हुआ कि बंगाली स्पीकिंग पापुलेशन ३० पर सेंट है और हिन्दी स्पीकिंग ओवर ५० परसेंट है । लेकिन अगर वह इस को नहीं मानते हैं तो दूसरा उपाय क्या है ? आप कोई एक सिद्धान्त ले लीजिये और उस के अनुसार फैसला किया जाये । अगर आप भाषा को आधार नहीं मानना चाहते हैं तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कनवीनिएंस (प्रशासनिक सुविधा) को ही आधार मान लीजिये, और उस आधार पर विभाजन कर लीजिये । और अगर आप यह भी नहीं मानते हैं तो वोट ले लीजिये । जहां लोग जाना चाहते हों उन को वहां जाने दीजिये । लेकिन आप एक ही ब्रेथ में हाट और कोल्ड दोनों नहीं ब्लो (एक साथ दो विरोधी बातें करना) कर सकते । मैं कहता हूं कि मानभूमि और पुरुलिया में आप वोट ले लें और अगर ३० या ४० पर सेंट भी बंगाल में जाना चाहते हों तो आप वह हिस्सा बंगाल को दे दीजिये । मैं मैजारिटी की बात नहीं कहता । किशन-

गंज में अगर २० या २५ परसेंट भी बंगाल में जाना चाहें तो उन को आप बंगाल को दे दीजिये। हम को कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। लेकिन आप ऐसा करना नहीं चाहते। सन् १९५१ के सेंसस को आप मानना नहीं चाहते और फिर भी कहते हैं कि बंगाली स्पीकिंग लोग मैजारिटी में हैं और इस बात पर आप बहुत गला फाड़ते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूं कि हम दोनों मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से कहें कि इस बिल को वापस ले लिया जाये और हम प्लेबीसाइट कर लें और जो जो लोग आप के साथ जाना चाहते हों उन एरियाज को आप ले लें, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। लेकिन आप इस के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। हम तो कहते हैं कि जो भी न्याय की बात हो उसे आप कर लें।

चटर्जी साहब ने कहा और हमारे मित्रा साहब ने भी कहा कि कलकत्ता में हिन्दी जानने वालों के लिये हिन्दी में शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने बिहार असेम्बली में कहा था उस की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। बी० सी० राय साहब ने और दूसरे लोगों ने कहा था कि बिहार में बंगला भाषा पढ़ाने का कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है। इस पर हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने डा० राय से कहा था कि वे जिस तरह से चाहें इस बात की जांच कर लें। बंगाल के डी० पी० आई० ने हमारे यहां आ कर इस बात की जांच की थी। इस बारे में बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं :

"At my instance, the D.P.I. of West Bengal made enquiries in Bihar about the facilities for the education of Bengali-speaking people through their mother-tongue. Dr. B. C. Roy also came to Patna and looked into the matter. We furnished all the necessary informations, and he made a public statement that we were doing all that was possible for the Bengali-speaking population to receive their education through their mother-tongue."

इस के बाद वे दूसरी बात कह रहे हैं :

"I had also written to Dr. B. C. Roy, over a year ago, drawing his attention to certain allegations about the lack of proper facilities for the education of Hindi-speaking people in Bengal, and how, it was said, injustice was being done to the Hindi language in Bengal. But I have not so far received any reply from him."

तो आप देखें कि जहां तक बिहार का सवाल है, बिहार में बंगला भाषा के लिये यह प्रबन्ध है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप देखें कि हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर को उन के पत्र का उत्तर तक नहीं मिला है।

Shri M. K. Moitra: Dr. Sinha's statement clearly says that he has not received any reply from Dr. Roy. When the reply is received, you will see that the arrangements have been made.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : It is one year since and yet no reply has been received. मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर बंगाल से शिकायत आती है तो हमारे यहां तीन महीने में एन्क्वायरी (जांच) हो जाती है और हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर स्टेटमेंट निकाल देते हैं। लेकिन जब हमारे चीफ मिनि-मिनिस्टर ने लिखा तो एक साल तक कोई जवाब ही नहीं आया। इस का मतलब तो यह है कि हमारा चार्ज टीक है और कोई जवाब उन के पास नहीं है।

हम लोगों को बंगाली भाषा के लिये कम चिन्ता नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि जिस की जो भाषा हो उस में उस को शिक्षा मिले। लेकिन यह चीज बोर्डर एरिया में लागू नहीं हो सकती। वहां एक भाषा बोलने वालों का एक परसेंटेज नहीं रह सकता, वह कम और ज्यादा होता रहेगा। अगर एक प्रदेश

[पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

के ज्यादा लोग वहां आ गये तो उन का परसेंटेज (प्रतिशतता) बढ़ जायेगा और दूसरों का कम हो जायेगा । लेकिन जो भाषा के आधार पर प्रदेश का कुछ हिस्सा लेना चाहते हैं वे कहते हैं कि अगर हमारा परसेंटेज (प्रतिशतता) ३० है तो भी उस को ६० मान लिया जाये ।

मानभूमि में बिहारी लोग गरीब हैं और बंगाली लोग धनिक हैं और अधिक पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं और उन की पहुंच दूर दूर तक है और वे अपनी बात को अखबारों के जरिये दूर दूर तक पहुंचा देते हैं जबकि बिहार के गरीब और अपढ़ लोग चुप रहना चाहते हैं और वे नहीं जानते कि कैसे प्रोटैस्ट (विरोध) करें और यही कारण है कि बिहार का केस जिस तरह पबलिक और सरकार के सामने रक्खा जाना चाहिये वह नहीं रक्खा जाता है । बिहार के लोग अपनी बात को मनवाने के लिये प्रोपेगेंडा (प्रचार) नहीं करते हैं और मीटिंग्स (बैठकें) आर्गेनाइज (संगठित) नहीं करते हैं जबकि इस के विरुद्ध बंगाली लोग अपनी मांग के लिये काफी प्रदर्शन, प्रोपेगेंडा इत्यादि करते हैं और प्रेस के जरिये भी अपनी आवाज उठाते हैं और उस का नतीजा यह देख रहे हैं कि बिहार का केस जिस तरह रक्खा जाना चाहिये था नहीं रक्खा गया और भारत सरकार बिहार के कुछ इलाके उस के पास से ले कर बंगाल को दे रही है । चूंकि बिहार के पास प्रेस का साधन नहीं है इसलिये उन का प्रोपेगेंडा नहीं हो पाता है ।

मुझे अब सदन का और अधिक समय नहीं लेना है । मैं पहले भी चाहता था कि देश अलग अलग स्टेट्स में न बंटे बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान में केवल एक केन्द्रीय सरकार रहे और यहीं से ही सारे देश का शासन कार्य चलाया जाये । जो लिंग्विस्टिक बेसिस (भाषा के आधार) पर राज्य बनाये जायें वहां का शासन ऐडवाइजरी कमेटीज (परामर्शदात्री समितियां) के जरिये चलाया जाये और जब इस तरह की व्यवस्था हम करेंगे तभी हमारा सारा काम टीक तरीके से चलेगा और देश उन्नति करेगा । लेकिन आज जब यह नहीं हो रहा है तो बिहार के साथ अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिये और मैं मंत्री महोदय से फिर कहूंगा कि आप यह जो बिल सदन के सामने लाये हैं यह बिहार वालों को मंजूर नहीं है और साथ ही बंगाल के लोग भी इस से संतुष्ट होने वाले नहीं हैं क्योंकि उन्हों ने असेम्बली में कहा है कि यह तो मेरा पहला इंस्टालमेंट है और इस के मिलने के बाद मैं और अधिक की मांग करूंगा । तो जहां इस तरह की साम्राज्यवादी मनोवृत्ति काम कर रही हो वहां आप के लिये यह उचित नहीं होगा कि आप वह कार्य करें जिस से कि उन को भी संतोष न हो और साथ ही बिहार वालों के संग अन्याय हो । जो भाई हमारे सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जा रहे हैं उन से मैं कहूंगा कि इस बिल को खत्म करें और उस को लागू करने से पहले वहां के लोगों की राय ले लें और यदि वे जाना चाहते हों तो इस बिल को अमल में लायें लेकिन अगर उन इलाकों के लोग बंगाल में न मिलना चाहें तो जबर्दस्ती उन को उधर न धकेला जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Chaitan Majhi. Only those hon. Members who stand in their seats will be called. I have not been able to call Members who are not on the Joint Committee.

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Re-Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I make a submission? I am on the Committee. Such Members were allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was a departure. But at least some who are not on the Committee must be given a chance.

Shri Jaipal Singh: By virtue of being Members of the Joint Committee, those of us who are affected should not be barred.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will also be called.

The hon. Member Shri Chaitan Majhi may file the translation of his speech in English with the office so that it may be on record.

Shri Chaitan Majhi (Manbhum *cum* South Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): *It has been decided that the Bihar-West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill should go to a Joint Committee which is already formed for the purpose. So I think that the Joint Committee has been placed to perform an onerous duty towards a complicated issue. It has had to give shape to an outlook and a principle that should underline such a Bill and that would infuse new hope in those whose legitimate linguistic demands have not been conceded to in the Bill just now. So I think the Joint Committee should know the feelings and the reactions of the general people concerned like me in the advent of the Bill in question and the suggestions that we have in our mind for the betterment of the Bill and the existing things, under the circumstances.

First of all I give vent, through this assembly, to my feelings and reactions with the hope that they would be considered carefully by the Joint Committee.

Though the Bill in question has brought in a very neglibible and partial success in response to the legitimate and great demand of Bengal for justice, yet I am glad to some extent for the introduction of the Bill as it embodies a victory, though partial, of the people in their tough fight against forces that tried to deprive people completely of a national right unavoidably necessary for the facilities for a progressive future in their life.

I am also glad in some measure for the Bill as it also embodies, at least, a fraction of good sense on the part of those who are at the helm of power. On the other hand, I am equally sorry at this moment for the unfortunate gap created in the Bill by the absence of such other Bengali-speaking areas that have equal justification for their demands for a province of their linguistic affinity and that have not been placed in the Bill amongst the areas recommended to be included into Bengal. I am also sorry for the unfortunate failure of the S. R. C. which is written large over the unseen pages of the Bill—a defeat of our national wisdom we suffered through the S. R. C. who was expected to act properly and with strength of mind in a matter of great national issue like reorganisation of States.

And above all I am sorry for the failure of the supreme tribunal of our country to rise to the occasion and to set aright the shortcomings of the S. R. C. and not to complicate the already complicated issue more. So the Joint Committee has to perform the duty that this Supreme administrative body has failed to do, and to judge the Bill in the context of our national plan for the comprehensive reorientation of our administrative life

However I put up with the Bill as an outcome of a given circumstance and would try to suggest the way of its betterment under the circumstances.

I am quite conscious of the fact that the Bill has been introduced with an idea that the acceptance and the implementation of the Bill should have to be finalised before the ensuing election. So, I am afraid that suggestions for changes that may require a strenuous and determined effort for the speedy disposal of things may not have prompt acceptance, to be included in the provisions of the Bill on the plea of want of time and procedure required and so on.

To be on the safe side and for the sake of convenience al all concerned, I would suggest that a provision should be made in the Bill that all other Bengali-speaking areas in Bihar which have not been included in the present

*English translation of speech delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Chaitan Majhi.]

Bill and which have withstood all the test of truth and reality to prove their *bona fides* as Bengali-speaking areas, should be recommended to be included into West Bengal and that arrangements should be made to get a fresh Bill introduced in the Parliament with provisions for transfer of these areas from Bihar to West Bengal within six months from the date of the passing of the Present Bill in question. Our demand is based on linguistic principle. So we are always ready to forego any of our claims that does not fulfill this criterion. We are also conscious that changes on this basis should not come in conflict with other considerations, such as administrative, finance and security of India etc.

I mention below the names of only such Bengali-speaking areas that have been proved to be areas with Bengali-speaking people in an overwhelming majority, by all sorts of proofs and records—official and non-official, past and present—by the grim reality of what is the truth in the life of the people concerned. These places are, beyond doubt, Bengali-speaking areas in Bihar, contiguous to Bengal, formerly part and parcel of Bengal—part of Bengal even now, linguistically, culturally and ethnologically. And we assure that all other considerations such as administrative etc., are in favour of this demand.

The following are such areas that I propose to be transferred to West Bengal within six months by a fresh Bill similar to it:

(1) The whole of Dhanbad sub-division of Manbhum District;

(2) The whole of Dhalbhum sub-division of Singhbhum District;

(3) Jamtara sub-division; Pakur sub-division; Rajmahal sub-division (excluding Sahibganj thana); South Dumka of Dumka sub-division and Koro Taluk of Deoghar sub-division in the district of Santhal Parganas; and

(4) the portion of Purnea District to the East of Mahananda and of present Mechi river which was the old course of the Mahananda.

As for the two thanas and one police station in Purulia sub-division, i.e. *Chandil, Chas* and *Patamda* respectively, which have unfortunately, wrongly and without any reason or rhyme, been bisected from Purulia sub-division and retained in Bihar. I think these have a special case to be considered by the Joint Committee. We think this question does not entail any big arrangement or any complicated consideration being issues involving mistakes of technical character merely. I am discussing about them justly. From facts and from my reasons, the Joint Committee would realise that their case might be rectified even in the purview of this Bill, without causing any administrative or inconvenience of any kind whatsoever.

Before, I resort to the discussion mentioned above, I would humbly request the Joint Committee to delcare in unambiguous terms that the present Bill in question is the first step in the reorganisation of the eastern states, which will invariably be followed by the steps to be taken in response to the demands of the other Bengali-speaking areas in Assam; and of the Oriya-speaking areas in Bihar, or to any demand made legitimately and reasonably by any linguistic group in the eastern States.

Here I would like to draw the serious attention of the Joint Committee. It is a very important matter from the point of national interest, I think. It is about the census and the statistics that effects the reorganisation. I think that for the sake of judging a thing of national importance and for the sake of far-reaching national readjustment, the sanctity and correctness of the facts and figures must be maintained and given much value to and specially of those facts which are prepared by the Government agencies.

Any malpractice about them are looked upon as serious offence in any free country and offenders are punished with exemplary punishment. But I am extremely sorry to say that in our country, truths in broad day-light are being turned into non-entity deliberately by interested officials in matters relating to census and other statistical matters, but nobody--no responsible authorities concerned—have felt any concern for the same, despite repeated allegations made to them from responsible quarters including M. Ps. like us even. We have again and again charged that the census figures of 1951 with regard to Bengali-speaking areas in Bihar have been concocted and cooked deliberately and widely by the officers under the Government of Bihar making the census concerned a piece of a sheer forgery and farce. But it is regretable that no investigation has yet been made, not to speak of punishing those national culprits for such glaring and palpable offence on their part. I can prove it to the hilt if the verification of the enumeration slips or the figures with the existing condition of any village of my district is undertaken.

Yet those national wrong-doers having been free to do any mischief without any check or hindrance, storm hell and heaven on those concocted facts, claiming them as pure as anything! I can cite the instance of a village,—which is an astounding fact,—astounding that it is possible for such facts to occur in broad daylight in our country, without causing any headache to anybody at the helm of power! In a recently published census handbook under the signature of the census authorities in Bihar, it is said that in about 400 people in the village of Jitan (P. S. Bundwan)—the village of Sri Bhajahari Mahata, M.P., Hindi speaking population is more than 300 and there is not a single person as Bengali-speaking! I am astounded that untruth can go so far. I can challenge that there is not a single person who is Hindi-speaking in that village; and each and every person who breathes in that village is purely Bengali-speaking and it can be proved by any expert or any linguist or any sort of definition of Bengali-speaking people. So my humble request to the Joint Committee is that it must take steps to put a stop to the abuse regarding the facts concerned; and to end the controversy regarding 1951 census in order to understand the linguistic position of those Bengali-speaking areas in Bihar which have not been included in this Bill. To ascertain the truth about them is not a complicated task. It can easily be done from records past and present, from previous reliable census and from all kinds of ways and means of life which is a reality and which is there as broad day-light, not to be suppressed by any interested official.

Now I come to *Chas, Chandil* and *Patamda*. As for *Chas* thana the S.R.C. has truncated it from Purulia sub-division on a wrong notion of geographical position. The S.R.C. was of opinion that Dhanbad and Purulia sub-divisions are separate entities because of the river Domoder between them. But when dealing with the case of Chas, it truncated the Chas from Purulia with the opinion that Chas was contiguous to Dhanbad, forgetting the fact that there was Domoder river dividing Chas and Dhanbad like Purulia and Dhanbad (compare paras. 658 with para. 665 in the S.R.C. report).

Chas is not a Hindi-speaking area. It has been clearly established so by all sorts of reliable facts and figures. Yet the S.R.C. took a position as if Chas was a Hindi-speaking area (see para. 665); and it did so on the basis of 1951 census to which the S.R.C. itself did not give any importance, on the contention that the census of 1951 has been challenged by both the exponents of Bengal and Bihar. (Para. 644). In this way, on wrong geographical notion, the people of Chas have been put to a very precarious position, having been cut off from their main administrative unit and the land of their cultural and linguistic affinity.

[Shri Chaitan Majhi]

Now I come to *Chandil* Thana and *Patamda* P.S. The S.R.C. recommended them to be included into West Bengal. But subsequently, the Government of India decided that these areas should be sliced away from Purulia sub-division, thus making the district of Manbhum divided into four parts. No reason has been put forward for the same. Perhaps no reason whatsoever is there that can be ascribed to. It was assumed that to facilitate a water project of Tata Co. in Singhbhum three thanas have been given away to Bihar—virtually to Tata. It is really unbelievable. And this cannot be a reason whatsoever for any readjustment of boundaries affecting the administrative and cultural life of lakhs of people concerned. No areas can be made a subject of bargain, in any reorganisation of national importance, because of the interest of any individual company. It is as dangerous as a bad precedence. Moreover, facilities for water projects to Tata can safely and easily be given from the West Bengal Government also. We have not seen any justification for this unfortunate action of the Government of India. But we have seen people residing in these parts have been greatly distressed having been unnecessarily separated from the land of their cultural affinity and the administrative unit. The S.R.C. laid the principle that it would be unwise to break the solidarity of a compact administrative area—district or sub-district, even for the reason of linguistic position of any portion of it. (para. 291). So we can imagine how much unwise that decision would be, which breaks the solidarity of an area, without there being even any linguistic ground, or any reason whatsoever, excepting to appease some troublesome unreasonable party which is favourite. We are definite that there is no other cogent reason involving serious administrative, financial or other questions, that necessitate this truncation of Chandil and Patamda. Besides this, the decision about Patamda has given rise to a new complication in the fact that the link of transport is completely cut off between Barabazar and Bandowan, that is, between one portion of Purulia and the other. Chandil and Patamda are the natural boundaries of Purulia because of the river Subarnarekha flowing at the extremities of these areas. The people of Chandil and Patamda will have to suffer great administrative difficulties due to their administrative headquarter being removed to a far off place as Chabasa, unnecessarily, for no reason whatsoever. So I think the Joint Committee would consider thoroughly all these points and make suggestions for necessary changes in this very Bill in question.

I would like to draw the attention of the Joint Committee to the observations made by some members of the Bihar Assembly in its recent session held on the agenda of considering the Bihar-West Bengal Bill. The speeches, the committee will see, are full of hatred, vilification, threatening, incitement to violence and delirious outpourings devoid of reasons or national outlook, unworthy of the position of any representative of any sphere. Necessary changes of national importance cannot be deferred in the face of bullying by the interested quarters which forget the well-being of the people or the national interest for their self-interest. Governments concerned should be asked to take precaution against any possible situations that might be caused by the incitements of these bewildered persons. The people of the areas are willing to have a province of their linguistic affinity. It is natural that people would like to have so. Any exception to this rule, is nothing but the unnatural creation of the interested politicians through coercive methods, which is transient, vitiated and baneful to the greatest extent for the people concerned.

As for the plebiscite, incessently demanded by the exponents of Bihar's claim, I would like to point out that the question of the wishes of the people of a particular area regarding the application of a national principle which the whole nation has accepted, is out of question. Otherwise the

principle would have to go by. Either the principles would govern our affairs or opportunities for expressing the will of the people concerned be available to everybody in India. And I think this question of opportunity would complicate the whole issue.

So I would like to request the Joint Committee to consider the question of application of the linguistic principle in matters of the reorganisation of the eastern states also, as it has been done practically with regard to the cases of all the places in India excepting eastern states. The Committee should also take notice of the precarious position of the Bengali-speaking people in Bihar, at the hands of the Government of Bihar, which is leading a crusade against the linguistic minorities, under the promptings of provincial feelings and narrow sectarianism.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am hemmed in between the two principal protagonists in today's debate. There should have been two more but, because of the ruling given at the Joint Committee on the main States Reorganisation Bill, the two other protagonists have completely disappeared from the scene.

Sir, I am totally opposed to this Bill, not because I think that there is no scope for a realignment or a reorganisation of States after independence but because it is mistimed and it is based on wrong foundations.

Much has been made of plebiscite. People have said, take a plebiscite. If a plebiscite has to be taken, what do we lose by waiting a few months more? The general elections are ahead of us and the electorate will give their verdict on this specific issue. I regret that we are not normal at the present moment on this very, very big question and it is not something that even the Treasury Benches can solve.

The States Reorganisation Commission's Report to my mind is nothing better than an 'inspection bungalow report'. They have not been to all these areas. What did they do when they came to Manbhum, Singhbhum, Ranchi, Santhal Parganas or even Patna? I have very little respect for the conclusions of any one of those three commissioners. I have said this before and I say that again, because they have been hustled into a job. Something had to be done in a hurry and all manner of *ad hoc* organisations were created just to meet the commissioners. There was not the leisurely way of probing into facts. Both the main groups that have been appearing in the scene in the debate today were equally excited. I fall in between the two groups. I have no desire whatever to condemn either of them. But I do say that, in the national interest, I appeal to the Union Government to drop this Bill for the time being. Let the general elections take place and let my hon. friend over there come and stand in the same constituency with me and prove his case. Let us not talk glibly as though the voters were ignorant, as though they were unaware of the tremendous consequences of this step.

I agree with much of what my friend from Manbhum, who preceded me just now, has said. But I ask you, Sir, and I ask the Parliament as a whole, because people in the north of Bihar or north of the Ganges and people who are now to the east of Manbhum have a quarrel among themselves, rightly or wrongly, why should the people of Chas be punished? That is what is happening today. They are both very clever people. There is the metropolitan Press in Calcutta, a very powerful Press, a Press that can magnify things that reach the ears of my hon. friends over there. But the puny little Patna Press does not even go outside the State of Bihar. And the Press is powerful.

Dr. B. C. Roy did not even consult Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha when he jettisoned the whole idea of the merger of the two States. Bihar had been very, very generous, as my friend has just now pointed out. The blessing was given by everybody from top to bottom. I myself supported it and I do hope that one day we shall see

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

this merger, not only of Bengal and Bihar but also of Orissa that was once upon a time in the great Province of Bengal. That will also be part of this one unified Purbanchal Pradesh. I do hope that will come. I want to ask my hon. friend over there, who talked without restraint, as to what has been done by Bihar that something is being imposed upon it, when there had been discourtesy on the other side. There would have been nothing greater for this country for the time being; later on, we may split ourselves into smaller bits or become a unitary government. But we have to live in the living present. For the present moment, I regret that leadership on the other side is very much out of tune with the feelings of the people; more so in regard to this particular matter.

People say, as one friend from Bengal has said, that the question of defence and military strategy of this frontier with Pakistan would be upset. I wish he would study a little more of military strategy. If that is the argument, then I am afraid we will have to scrap the main States Reorganisation Bill, because therein also we have frontiers with foreign countries and, according to present decisions, his point is not going to be met.

Sir, I denounce categorically the whole idea of the people of West Bengal feeling strangers when they go through the State of Bihar. That is something that has to be denounced day in and day out. It has been said there is no continuous contiguity as between the north of West Bengal and the rest of West Bengal. No thought whatever has been given to the other situation. If I had to proceed from the Santhal Parganas, say from Jantara to Dhanbad, I also have to trespass through the territory of West Bengal. Am I to be told that I am feeling a stranger? Are my friends in West Bengal prepared to concede all that territory through which I have to traverse in order to get into another district? If they do so, I welcome this. Let us have an exchange of territories and see who is to gain. Sir, this idea of corridor has been mentioned; this continuous contiguity. While trying to solve a problem by taking away territory to the east of Mahananda, they are creating another. How do you get to Dhanbad from Jamshedpur? Are you not creating another corridor there?

You know, Sir, that I have been for the last 20 years—and for the rest of my life I will be—working for a Jharkhand State. The Jharkhand State will come whether you like it or not. The way this country is going, there has to be a Jharkhand State whether you like it or not. But that is not the matter at dispute now. I say that the wish of the people, the will of the people must be taken into consideration and, here, all the expression that has been given in regard to it, whether it is in West Bengal or in Bihar, has been repudiated by the present leadership in this country.

It is a highly regrettable thing. We must remember, when we talk of victories here and there during the last general elections, that these issues were not then in the forefront. Dr. B. C. Roy talked of a particular bye-election. I congratulate my hon. friend and I am very glad to see him here. But people forget that there was a bye-election in Chas also. Only the other day I was motoring from Dhanbad to Ranchi, going along the main road that there is to Ranchi. Much has been said of the catchment area. What is wrong with the D.V.C.? Could not the D.V.C. develop this area? Why should the Government of West Bengal come in to develop this area, when there is already a full-fledged, efficient organisation in the country? Why not? Are my friends, including the Prime Minister, prepared to admit that where we have to develop rivers in north Bihar—rivers that begin right in the middle of Uttar Pradesh from the bottom of the Himalayan hills—all those territories will be given to us on the score that the development of those areas is hampered by virtue of the fact

the sources of the rivers are in Uttar Pradesh? Do my friends from Madhya Pradesh realise that, when they support a thing like this, with the river Sone or the river Sankh, we shall have to get in south or north Bihar vast chunks of territory in Madhya Pradesh, if this argument is to be advanced? While there is the Damodar Valley Project or, for the matter of that, any other river valley project—a ready-made one—which can do all the work for the territory for which this claim is made, I cannot understand the logic of the Treasury Benches. They want to please one man, and that is the view of the whole of India.

4 P. M.

An Hon. Member: Who is that man?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Dr. B. C. Roy. They are frightened about it. They are lacking courage. Let them go to those areas and tell the people that this is done in the national interest. If it is truly in the national interest, none of us would stand in the way. But this is something far from any national interest. Instead of promoting harmony in that area, we are going to have more friction and trouble. I want to assure my friends from Bengal—east, west, north and south—that we are fully conscious of the fact that they have gone through tremendous tribulations, not because of partition alone, but because of their nationalism. Bengal has always been one province which has been punished because of its aggressive nationalism. Nationalism has been nurtured there. The independence that we have achieved is to a great extent due to the leadership and the nationalism shown by Bengal. We are fully conscious of it. But let them not think that, because there has been partition, a compassionate feeling has to be developed in our hearts. I want my Bengali friends not only in Bihar but also outside to think of Bengalis that are outside the territories that are sought to be taken away from the State of Bihar. Let them think of those people. It is all very well to say and make an appeal at the present time. An appeal was made by the hon. Minister today that we should be generous. I want to ask my hon. friend: Why does he not make that appeal also to West Bengal? Why should that appeal be made only to Bihar? Why should it not be made to the other side also? He does not do that.

Let him give the reasons. There are obvious reasons for his one sided attitude. I am a Member of the Joint Committee which is to examine this Bill. I shall have ample opportunity there to put my point of view to my colleagues. But I do feel that it is my duty to tell this Parliament and, if I may venture to say, tell the country, that this is the wrong time to play about with the feelings of the people of Bihar, or, for the matter of that, to pander to the views that are being held out by the present West Bengal leadership. I am not against reorganisation. My friends from Orissa, sitting to my right, have also been claiming certain areas from my home area, from my home sphere. I had given them the answer and they know it only too well. I have asked them: "Why do you claim a little chunk or bits and pieces here and there? Why don't you take the whole lot?" I say the same thing to West Bengal. After all, when compared to West Bengal, Bihar is backward, and tremendous courage was required on the part of Bihar to say, "All right, come on: let us march together". But, on the other hand, what has happened? Some bye-election has been made the excuse for abandoning a whole, wonderful scheme which, to my mind, would have been a very great thing for the India as a whole. That would have been a signal to other parts of the country for forming bigger units.

In conclusion I would like to say this. The less the arguments in regard to language or culture or economics or anything else, the less that type of argument is brought in, the better; because we all know that the census

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

figures are hopelessly unreliable. It does not matter if the Centre revises the census figures or if the West Bengal Government does it or if the Bihar Government does it. Take the case of my fellow *adivasis* in Dhalbhum. They are not unilingual. They speak their mother-tongue, Santhali. That area was once under Bengal. But you may say that till after 1911, when Dhalbhum was under the administration of Bengal, the people did not learn Bengali. Of course they did learn it and they speak Bengali also. Bengali is a wonderful language. But after coming under Bihar after 1911, they have had to learn Hindi also. During the last Great War, that was an occupation area, and, *adivasis* learnt a smatteries of English also. If you have a Bengali enumerator, he puts you down as a Bengali. In 1941 I was in Calcutta and I was put down as a Bengali-speaking person. Of course I speak Bengali also and I like it. But then the people are at the mercy of the census enumerators, who put down the language of others as one which is spoken by the enumerators themselves. So, there are polyglot, multilingual areas. The less we talk about language, the better.

I may invoke the name of the President of the Republic of India. What language does he speak? He speaks Hindi as beautifully and as fluently as he does Bengali. What are we going to call him? Are we to call him as Bengali-speaking President or a Hindi-speaking President or as a President who is speaking any other language? That is the position I want to submit. Language should be the last argument in these matters. It should be the last argument that should be adduced in this particular dispute.

In regard to the economics of the dispute, I shall mention again the Damodar Valley Project. I have already referred to it. That is an obvious answer to my mind for the time being. May be years hence we will be more normal and both the parties may be coming together—also the Jharkhand party or the Orissa party—and sit round a table and have a round table conference and decide what is the best that can be done in the national interest. But, for the time being, I am bound to take the position that it would be a tragedy for this country if the Bill were not dropped.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): The Speaker said in the morning that he would give a ruling on the point of order raised today, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is coming.

Shri Barman: At the outset, I want to reply to a question that has been put by my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra. He wanted me to say frankly, or rather, he wanted me to declare, in fact, firmly, whether I would like to go to Bihar. I do not know wherefrom did he get that idea. If I speak Hindi, that may be a bit different. Once I spoke Hindi in this House and I did not know whether it could be called Hindi or not.

Apart from that, I want to say to my Bihari friends that today, on the floor of this House, when the representatives of the whole of India are charged with the responsibility of coming to a decision, it will not do us any good to throw mud at each other. What is the position of Bengal *vis-a-vis* Bihar? I would like to read only one line from our illustrious leader, Shri Rajagopalachari. Before he came to this House as Home Minister, he had been Governor of Bengal and he knew Bengal more intimately than many others. While he was here, when I moved a resolution on the 23rd August, 1951, he said as follows in the course of his reply:

> "In fact, I may say that the whole of Bengal migrates into Calcutta and the whole of Bihar wants to migrate into Bengal. That is the real psychological position there".

I want to say that these two sister States, whatever the quarrel for the time being, in regard to the reorganisa-

tion of States, are inter-dependent not only in economic but also in social matters. Shri Bibhuti Mishra claims my district Jalpaiguri and other Members from Bihar have also spoken on it. Some opinions about Jalpaiguri were also expressed in the Bihar Legislative Assembly. As against these I may point out that we have welcomed one-third of the population of my district from Bihar.

May I seriously ask my hon. friends from Bihar, if they take the attitude that because there are some people in Jalpaiguri district who speak Hindi—certainly by this time they can speak Bengali also—that district should not be given to Bengal, what would be the psychological effect on the people in Bengal as regards accommodating the people of Bihar? Similarly, *vice versa* there are many Bengalis who are residing in many parts of Bihar and who have made Bihar their hearth and home. Simply for that reason, it is no ground for getting any portion from Bihar. As far as the three districts in North Bengal are concerned, the claim of the Biharis based on the ground that a certain part of the population there speak Hindi is just as much untenable as the claim of Bengalis in respect of parts in Bihar which are sparsely populated by Bengalis. If hon. Members of this House coming from other States—they will judge the whole matter impartially —look at the decision of the majority of the members of the Bengal Legislature—both Assembly and Council—they will find that the Bengal Legislature has approved the provisions of this Bill and has made one suggestion as regards the northern part of Bihar.

This Bill concedes the proposal of the S.R.C. regarding the transfer of the Kishenganj sub-division which lies to the east of the Mahananda river to Bengal. The suggestion has come from the side of the Bengalis that the very same principle on which the question of the transfer of Kishenganj is based requires that the northern part of this tract should also be transferred to Bengal. I do not have enough time to dilate on these matters, but these matters—whether the people in that part of Kishenganj speak Bengali or Hindi, whether the transfer is necessary for the purpose of making the State of West Bengal into a contiguous entity etc.—are dealt with in the S.R.C. report, as has been mentioned in the reference by the President to both the State Legislatures.

I shall simply invite attention to a new factor which has been specifically mentioned neither by the S.R.C. nor the framers of the present Bill. Not only the S.R.C., but also the Dhar Commission, have recommended that there should be contiguity. As stated by the Chief Minister on the floor of the Bihar Assembly, there is a gap of 10 miles between the southern boundary of Darjeeling district and this area which has been proposed by the S.R.C. to be transferred to Bengal. I am referring to the northern part of it. Unless this portion is transferred, there, will be no contiguity; and contiguity is the major argument of the S.R.C. so far as transfer of territories from Bihar to West Bengal is concerned. There is no escape from that. What is that portion? It is east of Mechi river. It may be controverted by the Biharis, but this river derived that name because that portion was inhabited by the Mech people. That river was called Mechi Mahananda and the main Mahananda river shifted ten miles away from Mechi. Of course, Mechi again joins Mahananda down below. The whole area covers 170 square miles and this is the area which is required to be transferred to Bengal, so that the purpose of transferring Kishenganj portion can be achieved.

The question has been asked, "When the people of that place do not want to go to Bengal, why should you force them?" I have to answer that. I have said during my speech on the last occasion that it is a Bengali-speaking area; and as Mr. Chatterjee has said on the floor of this House this morning, some Bihari leaders also have all along maintained that this portion should go to Bengal. Apart from that, what is the finding of the S.R.C.? My

[Shri Barman]

friends from Bihar have repeatedly said that it is a Urdu-speaking area and Bengal not being a Urdu-speaking area, it ought not to go to Bengal. I simply ask the hon. Members from other parts of India to read para 648 of the S.R.C. report. There are claims and counter claims. From the side of Bengal, it has been said that it is a Bengali-speaking area and from the side of Bihar, it has been said that it is a Urdu-speaking area. The decision of the S.R.C. is not based on linguistic ground, so far as this area is concerned. I will read para 648:

> "We do not feel called upon to review or to decide this question. The affinities between Kishenganjia or Sirpuria as spoken in the extreme east of Purnia district (this is the area which is proposed to be transferred) on the one hand, and Bengali on the other, seem to be close....."

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Read the next sentence.

Shri Barman: I am reading it.

> "But this dialect is written in the Kaithi script, which is allied to Hindi, and as one proceeds westwards, its affinities with Maithili and Hindi become more marked."

That is to say, in the opinion of the S.R.C., Kishenganjia or Sirpuria is more akin to Bengali, and the script is Kaithi. There is no wonder in it because, after 1912, Bihar has introduced its own State language. But still another language is spoken there. The script, of course, is not Bengali. It is not possible to introduce the Bengali script for a small tract of land. Kishenganji and Sirpuri seem to the Members of the S.R.C. to be close to Bengali. I shall not dilate on this matter very much.

One of my hon. friends from Bengal, Shri H. N. Mukerjee said that he does not want any area on the ground of administrative convenience or contiguity. I may, tell him, whatever may be his personal views, it is the view of all the commissions heretofore, namely the Dhar Commission as well as the present Commission, that for administrative convenience, contiguity of area is essential. I think I may be permitted to read from my own notes the relevent portions, because after all, we are referring the Bill to the Joint Committee and it can be verified by any hon. Members if they like. While the S.R.C. proceeded with the reorganisation of States, they deduced certain principles from the terms of reference of the Government of India. In part II of Chapter I, the S.R.C. deal with the factors bearing on reorganisation. First of all, they have tried to find out the principles on which they shall base their findings. On page 25, para 93 they say:

> "The principles that emerge may be enumerated as follows:
>
> (i) preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of India;

Nobody in this House can dispute that.

> (ii) linguistic and cultural homogeneity;
>
> (iii) financial, economic and administrative considerations; and
>
> (iv) successful working of the national plan."

I can show if time permits that the S.R.C. both as regards Purulia and Kishenganj have followed these principles which they have laid down all along in the case of other States. Their judgment may be right or wrong here and there. But, they have followed these principles. To argue that administrative convenience and contiguity are not essential is not correct. The Dhar Commission have listed certain generally recognised tests which a linguistic area must satisfy before it could be formed into a province. This was in connection with Karnataka; but it is a general principle.

"(i) geographical contiguity and absence of pockets and corridors;

(iii) administrative convenience;"

Both these Commissions have accepted these principles while deciding questions of reorganisation. On page 65, para 232, geographical factors have been considered by the S.R.C. They say:

"Geographical contiguity of units is undoubtedly essential for administrative convenience."

In para 234, they say: what administrative convenience means:

"Linguistic homogeneity, geographical compactness, alignment of communications ensuring easy accessibility from one area to another and the elimination of multiplicity of jurisdictions in areas, which administratively and economically constitute integrated units are some of the objectives which have to be borne in mind from the point of administrative convenience."

The totality of the circumstances govern each case. That, in a nutshell, was their view. When that view has been deduced by the S.R.C., when having applied those principles to these areas, they have come to the conclusion that these areas must be transferred to Bengal, when the Government of India, in their discretion, having also scrutinised all the opinions that came from the State Governments and interested parties, have come to the conclusion that these areas should go to West Bengal on the ground of administrative convenience and contiguity, it is ununderstandable why my hon. friend from the Communist party should say that they do not want the area on that ground. He may have any opinion. But, certainly, the whole House will concede that the considered opinion of all the Commissions and the Central Government have greater weight than the single isolated opinion.

I have no time to deal with Purulia and answer all the questions. I may simply state that in the southern portion also, some 179 square miles have been claimed by West Bengal. That is, of course, a suggestion. We are apologetic here. The justice of the case may be considered in the Joint Committee.

I want to touch one other point. Over and over again, it has been said by my Bihar friends that when the areas do not want to come, why do you force them. They say this and that, and that they shall not be delivered as essential goods, etc. I wish to draw the attention of the House to certain excerpts not from the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, but from the proceedings of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and Council. So far as Purulia is concerned. I concede that Adivasis predominate there. Certainly their views are entitled to consideration by this House. What do we find here. I have gone through the proceedings of the Bihar Legislative Council. The first speaker is Shri S. K. Bage. I think he is a tribal. What is his opinion about this transfer? He says:

"I do not care whether the Adivasis remain in this State or that."

What is his contention? What is his apprehension? His apprehension is, if some part of the Adivasi area remains in Bihar, some in Orissa, some in Bengal and some in Madhya Pradesh, the chances of having Akhand Jharkhand will vanish. That is his trouble. Another speaker is Shri Bholanath Bhagat. He says that his main apprehension is that the lac industry on which he lays all hope will be ruined especially because "it is rumoured that the Government of West Bengal proposes to nationalise the lac industries". I do not know who propagated ideas of this sort? This gentleman is afraid that as soon as this area is transferred to Bengal, the lac industry will be nationalised and they will be helpless. How far this is correct or not, I do not propose to consider. I simply wish to say that these unfounded rumours have been propagated there. I need not dilate on this matter because the two Adivasi Members of

[Shri Barman]

this House coming from that area have expressed their views on the floor of the House. Not only that. At the time when there was a rumour that Bihar was trying to keep this area and that it was not going to Bengal, there was a *morcha* and they were prepared to go to jail. I do not think a more clear demonstration of the views of the Adivasis is necessary.

Regarding Kishenganj, I quite concede that my Muslim friends might be apprehensive, but I do not know why they should be apprehensive. There we have got two districts, Malda and Murshidabad which have a predominant Muslim majority. This will be practically contiguous to Malda. Why are they apprehensive? Saiyid Jafar Imam who spoke on behalf of the Muslims of that area said in the Bihar Legislative Council on the 6th July:

> "They (meaning the inhabitants of Kishenganj) are terribly afraid. I have seen things myself. I had regular talks with the people. They have opened their hearts to me and I am now opening my heart to you. In Dinajpur, Malda and Jalpaiguri people are deprived of their homes. Their houses were occupied by the people coming from Pakistan. They were disturbed. This was the situation.....

—mark the words—

> ".....and this was seen by the people and they are now being transferred. The feeling of the people of Kishenganj was that one day they also might be disturbed."

If ever again this is the position and the Government of India cannot control the situation, I think the whole of India will come into discredit. As I have already stated, there are already 60 lakhs of Muslims in West Bengal.

Then, he goes on:

> "The apprehension of the people that they would be deprived of their homes is perfectly correct."

That is his personal opinion. Then he says:

> "They have got no case for Kishenganj on linguistic ground. It is absolutely anti-national to demand such a transfer in one zone of the country. It is the privilege of the foreign country, i.e., Pakistan, to demand such a transfer."

Those who know the history of the Radcliffe Award will be very interested to know that it was only for the purpose of connecting this part of Bihar that Pakistan or the Muslim League renounced their claim to Malda and Murshidabad, but they wanted this part and Bengal has been truncated. Unfortunately the district of Dinajpur had a Hindu majority of 51 per cent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am pained to bring it to the notice of the hon. Members that in spite of my best efforts there has been much of noise today. It is very difficult to follow the hon. Member who is on his legs unless silence is restored. I might be forced to suspend the proceedings if this continues. I have appealed again and again. I request the hon. Members to exercise greater restraint.

Shri Barman: The idea has originated in the minds of the Muslims of Kishenganj that when the Bengali refugees come to Bihar, they will be rehabilitated there, and as Bengalis do not like to mix with other people having a different culture, the population of the area will have to be transferred elsewhere. Had I lived in that area, I also would have been startled and terrified. It is not for any person to tell me what to do. So, they were naturally afraid when this sort of idea was being inculcated or was being spread there as rumour. Otherwise, I do not think that the people of Kishenganj who are contiguous to my district, who have marriage ties and relations etc., with this district and have been quite happy uptill now, should be terrified. I do not think there is any case for Bihar to resist the transfer.

बाबू राम नारायण सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के देहातों में एक कहावत प्रचलित है कि "बैठा बनिया क्या करे, इस कोठी का धान उस कोठी में धरे"। इस सरकार को जो देश का काम करना चाहिये वह नजर नहीं आता। ऐसे ऐसे काम पार्लियामेंट में चला देती है और सारे देश के अन्दर शुरू कर देती है कि हल्ला होने लगता है। अभी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री विदेशों का भ्रमण कर के आये हैं, उन्होंने सारे संसार में शान्ति का सन्देश पहुंचाया है, लेकिन अगर उन के अपने देश में देखा जाये तो अशान्ति की हद्द नहीं है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता जब वह सारे संसार में शान्ति चाहते हैं, आकाश में शान्ति चाहते हैं, तो क्यों भारतवर्ष में कलह बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, झगड़ा बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और लोगों को जानवरों की तरह मारना चाहते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप को ही प्रधान मंत्री बना दिया जाये।

बाबू राम नारायण सिंह : खैर, मुझ को बनावें या नहीं, या झगड़ा करायें, यह दूसरी बात है। इस बिल का आधार है राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग। उस आयोग के मुताबिक यह विधेयक आया है, जिस के अनुसार बिहार का कुछ अंश बंगाल में जोड़ा जायेगा। लेकिन मुझे इस आयोग से यह शिकायत है कि एक ओर दूसरी बड़ी बात के सम्बन्ध में उसने कुछ नहीं कहा। आयोग के सामने बहुत बहुत निवेदन आये थे, मेमोरैन्डम (स्मरणपत्र) आये थे, छोटा नागपुर के सम्बन्ध में। यह बात सही है कि मैं भारतीय हूं, भारतवासी हूं, लेकिन बिहारी भी हूं और आज कल कुछ झारखंडी भी हो गया हूं। उस की वजह यह है कि मैं एक पुराना राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता हूं, १९२०-२१ या उस से पहले से भी। लेकिन मैं ने बराबर देखा है, और मैं पहले से ही सोचा करता था कि जब देश स्वतंत्र होगा तब छोटा नागपुर को, जिस का नाम अब कुछ भाइयों ने झारखंड रख दिया है, अपने हक के लिये लड़ना पड़ेगा। छोटा नागपुर का इलाका ऐसा है कि बंगाल कहता है कि एक हिस्सा हमें दे दो, उड़ीसा कहता है कि नहीं, नहीं, थोड़ा हम को भी दे दो, और बिहार का कहना है कि हम छोड़ेंगे नहीं। छोटा नागपुर एक ऐसी जायदाद है कि उस को लोग बांटने को तैयार हैं। बात यह है कि संविधान की जिस धारा के मुताबिक यह बिल यहां पर पेश किया गया है, उस के बारे में सब को विचार कर लेना चाहिये। आज देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति हो गई है जिस में ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि भारतवर्ष में कोई एक व्यक्ति या कुछ व्यक्ति मालिक बन गये हैं और अब उन के ही हाथ में सब कुछ लेना देना रह गया है। अब यह उन्हीं की मर्जी पर निर्भर करता है कि जिस को वह चाहें बम्बई दे दें और जिस को चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश दे दें। लेकिन मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि अगर संविधान को ठीक से पढ़ा जाये तो आप को मालूम होगा कि पार्लियामेंट को ही केवल यह अधिकार है कि नया राज्य वह बना दे, किसी राज्य की सीमा को अगर वह चाहे तो कम कर दे और किसी राज्य की सीमा को यदि वह चाहे तो बढ़ा दे। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि जो कुछ भी वह करे, उस को करने के पहले उस इलाके के लोगों की जो राय है वह उस को भी देख ले और उसी के मुताबिक काम करे।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अभी कुछ दिन हुए बिहार तथा बंगाल असैम्बलियों की बैठकें हुई हैं और अगर आप वहां के कार्य विवरण को देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि इस बिल से न तो बिहार के लोग प्रसन्न हैं और न बंगाल के। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी भारत सरकार ने इस विधेयक को यहां प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और उस पर अब बहस हो रही है और मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि यह पास भी हो ही जायेगा। कहने को तो यह पार्लियामेंट (संसद्) है लेकिन यहां पर जो वोट दिये जायेंगे वे हुक्म

[बाबू राम नारायण सिंह]

के मुताबिक दिये जायेंगे । बिहार के लोगों ने एक दरख्वास्त अपने लीडर के पास दी है जिस पर जो हुक्म होगा उसी के मुताबिक किया जायेगा और अगर हुक्म होगा कि उस के पक्ष में वोट देना है तो वह मानना ही पड़ेगा और यह विधेयक पास करना ही पड़ेगा । लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि यह अनर्थ की जड़ है और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने पहले भी कहा था और आज फिर कहता हूं कि आयोग ने ठीक से मसलों पर विचार ही नहीं किया और अगर किया है तो उस की परवा नहीं की और अपने मन से ही रिपोर्ट (प्रतिवेदन) लिख दी है । मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की आज्ञा से छोटा नागपुर का जो इलाका है उस का थोड़ा सा इतिहास बतलाना चाहता हूं । अंग्रेजों के जमाने में वह एक बहुत ही बैकवर्ड ट्रैक्ट (पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र) के नाम से पुकारा जाता था । इसके बाद जब साइमन कमिशन आया उसके बाद इस इलाके की कुछ तरक्की हुई और इसको पार्शियली एक्सक्ल्यूडिड एरिया (अंशतः अलग किया गया) का नाम दिया गया । ये सब नाम तो अब इसे नहीं दिये जाते हैं और छोटा नागपुर की अभी जो स्थिति है उस के मुताबिक न तो उसे बैकवर्ड एरिया का नाम दिया गया है और न ही पार्शियली एक्सक्ल्यूडिड एरिया का नाम ही उस को दिया गया है और न ही कोई और नाम संविधान के मुताबिक उसे दिया गया है । लेकिन जिस वक्त संविधान बन रहा था उस समय एक सब-कमिटी बनी जिस ने यह कहा था कि छोटा नागपुर के लिये कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये । वे लोग नहीं चाहते थे कि छोटा नागपुर का एक अलग से प्रान्त बने लेकिन उप-समिति की राय थी कि छोटा नागपुर का विशेष प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये और यह जो एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट है उस में भी यह कहा गया है कि कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध इस का किया जाये और वहां पर रिजनल काउंसिल (प्रादेशिक परिषद्) हो । इस चीज को न कर के कोई और प्रबन्ध भी इस इलाके के बारे में इस बिल में नहीं किया गया है और न कोई बात ही कही गई है । अब मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि छोटा नागपुर का अलग से प्रान्त बनाने की बात को क्यों नहीं माना गया है ? यह कहा जाता है कि अगर छोटा नागपुर का नया प्रान्त बन गया तो बिहार की जो आर्थिक परिस्थिति है वह बिगड़ जायेगी । कैसी सुन्दर बहस है ? बिहार की आर्थिक परिस्थिति न बिगड़े, इस वास्ते छोटा नागपुर उस का गुलाम बना रहे । यही कारण है कि जो बिहार में दूसरे लोग हैं, जो छोटा नागपुर से भिन्न प्रकार से रहने वाले लोग हैं वे यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि छोटा नागपुर का एक अलग से प्रान्त बने । आज जब बिहार के लोग यह कहते हैं कि बंगाली लोग बिहार को हड़पना चाहते हैं तो यह सुन कर मुझे कुछ हंसी आ जाती है । मैं समझता हूं कि वे लोग जो इस तरह की बात कहते हैं वे इम्पीरियलिस्ट पालिसी (साम्राज्यवादी नीति) बरतते हैं और उसी के मुताबिक हम लोगों को अपने साथ रखना चाहते हैं । जिस नियत से बिहारी लोग छोटा नागपुर के लोगों को अपने साथ रखना चाहते हैं, उन को अपने अधीन रखना चाहते हैं, वह मैं समझता हूं आप केवल भोग विलास की ही खातिर करना चाहते हैं । जिस चीज पर सब भाइयों को विचार करना है वह यह है कि जिस तरह का शासन कार्य चल रहा है, उस में अवश्य ही परिवर्तन होना चाहिये और जो न्याययुक्त बात है वही होनी चाहिये । किसी भाई ने कहा कि बिहार के साथ बहुत अन्याय हो रहा है और उसके साथ न्याय होना चाहिये । मैं उनसे पूछता हूं कि न्याय करने के लिये क्या यहां पर कोई जज बैठे हुए हैं ? यहां पर जज तो वे हैं जो किसी के हुक्म में हैं, और जब हुक्म मिलेगा और जिस तरह का हुक्म मिलेगा उसी तरह का

फैसला दिया जायेगा । तो यह तो न्याय नहीं है । हां, न्याय अवश्य हो, यह बात मैं जानता हूं । जब तक न्याय पर लोग नहीं आयेंगे तब तक देश में शान्ति स्थापित नहीं हो सकती । मैं भारत के बारे में नहीं कहता लेकिन बिहार सरकार के बारे में कहता हूं कि आज जो पुरुलिया का कुछ हिस्सा, या मानभूम का कुछ हिस्सा अगर बाहर चला गया तो इस का सारा पाप बिहार सरकार तथा मेरे भाइयों पर होगा । बिहार सरकार अगर सुन्दर शासन करती, अगर लोगों से सुन्दर बरताव करती तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता । मैं देश का एक पुराना कार्यकर्ता हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि पुरुलिया में ऐसे ऐसे देशभक्त लोग थे जिस का कोई हिसाब किताब ही नहीं लेकिन आज का जो शासन है, जिस को, मैं समझता हूं, शासन कहना ही नहीं चाहिये, इस के जरिये उन लोगों का इतना अपमान किया गया है, इतना दमन किया गया है कि उन लोगों के लिये आप के साथ रहना भी कठिन हो गया है । अगर आप उन लोगों को अपने साथ रखना चाहते थे तो आप को इतनी अक्ल होनी चाहिये थी कि आप उन को प्रेम से, संयम से अपने साथ रखने के उपाय सोचते । लेकिन देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि ऐसी ऐसी सरकारें सब जगह बन गई, जिन को न तो देश की परवा है, न सुन्दर शासन की परवा है और न ही सुन्दर काम की परवा है । यहां पर तो नवाब वाजिद अली की तरह से काम हो रहा है । देश की दशा कुछ भी हो इस की कोई परवा नहीं की जाती है ।

कांग्रेस कितनी बदल गई है, इस का आप अन्दाजा लगाइये । यह कहा गया था कि देश जब आजाद होगा तो भाषावार प्रान्त बनाये जायेंगे । आज, मैं समझता हूं कांग्रेस को कत्ल कर के फैंक दिया गया है । आज तो एक ओर सरकार है और दूसरी ओर जनता है जिस पर वह राज कर रही है । कांग्रेस में एक प्रस्ताव यह भी पास किया गया था कि जब देश आजाद होगा तब ५०० रुपये से अधिक वेतन नहीं होगा लेकिन आज कई कई हजार रुपया वेतन लिया जा रहा है और बड़े बड़े बंगलों में रहा जा रहा है । जो मौजूदा शासन है, इसके बारे में मैं यह कहता हूं कि यह वाजिद अली से कम नहीं है । कांग्रेस का तो नाम नहीं लेना चाहिये । अंग्रेजों के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि जैसे जैसे वे शासन बढ़ाते गये सुविधा के अनुसार प्रान्त बनाते गये । लोग बराबर कहा करते थे कि भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना से शासन-प्रबन्ध ज्यादा अच्छी तरह चल सकेगा । लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश में एक अच्छा, शान्तिपूर्ण और सुन्दर वायु-मंडल पैदा किया जाये । उदाहरण के लिये यदि इस समय बिहार और बंगाल के मध्य कोई झगड़ा है, तो दोनों प्रदेशों के लोग मिल कर बैठें और शान्तिपूर्ण वातावरण में विचार-विनिमय कर के फैसला कर लें कि यहां तक बिहार का क्षेत्र है और यहां तक बंगाल का क्षेत्र है । आज कानून लाठी से बन रहे हैं और कानून भी लाठी है । यह ठीक है कि उस के द्वारा बहुत कुछ किया जा सकता है लेकिन मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूं कि इस मार्ग पर चलने से शान्ति नहीं होगी । हम को प्रचार करके शान्ति और सद्भाव का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहिये । मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि अगर बिहार का कोई भाई बंगाल में जाना चाहता है तो उसको जरूर जाने देना चाहिये । आखिर इस बात का क्या मतलब है कि हम किसी को जबर्दस्ती बिहार में रखें ? लेकिन इसी के साथ ही साथ जो व्यक्ति बिहार से बंगाल में नहीं जाना चाहता है, वह किस कानून और किस अधिकार के मुताबिक बंगाल में रखा जा रहा है ? यह बिल्कुल न्याय के प्रतिकूल बात है । ऐसा करने का किसी को अधिकार नहीं है । अगर यह पार्लियामेंट (संसद्) ऐसा करेगी तो यह उस की अनधिकार चेष्टा होगी—यह एक अनधिकार कार्य होगा । यह मैं

[बाबू राम नारायण सिंह]

पार्लियामेंट की बात कह रहा हूं । सरकार तो अनधिकार कार्य करेगी ही । ऐसी बातों को हमें यहां ही रहने देना चाहिये और देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण—एक ऐसा वायु-मंडल—पैदा करना चाहिये कि जो भी प्रश्न हो—चाहे वह बम्बई का प्रश्न हो अथवा बिहार-बंगाल का प्रश्न हो—सब लोग मिल कर उस को शान्तिपूर्वक हल करें । अगर वह आज हल नहीं हो सकता है, तो उस को कल के लिये छोड़ दें, एक दो बरस बाद उस को ले लें । इस के अलावा हम को यह बात भी सामने रखनी चाहिये कि अगर कुछ अंश बंगाल को दे दिया गया, तो कोई आकाश नहीं फट जायेगा और अगर न दिया गया, तो भी कोई आकाश नहीं फट जायेगा । इसलिये यह आवश्यक और उचित है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी कार्य हो, वह सब की सलाह से हो । यहां की सरकार और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, नेहरू जी, भी इस बारे में जबर्दस्ती न करें । मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि बिहारियों की ऐसी अभिलाषा होनी चाहिये कि जो भी कार्य हो, वह बंगाल वालों के आशीर्वाद से हो, उन की सद्भावना से हो । उसी प्रकार बंगाल वालों को भी चाहिये कि वे जो कुछ करें, बिहार-वासियों की सदिच्छा और आशीर्वाद से करें ।

मैं उस वक्त जेल में था, जब कि मैं ने सुना कि बंगाल और बिहार एक होने जा रहे हैं । उस से न मुझे खुशी हुई और न मैं नाराज हुआ—लेकिन मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ । इस सम्बन्ध में किसी से बात-चीत में मैं ने कहा कि "It is too good a thing to be realised" मैं ने उसी वक्त समझ लिया कि यह बिल्कुल धोखेबाजी की बात है—इतनी अच्छी बात है कि वह होने वाली नहीं है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि जिस समय यहां संविधान बन रहा था, उस समय एक ऐसा विचार आया था कि देश में एक सरकार—भारत सरकार—रहे और जितनी लड़ाई करने वाली प्रान्तीय सरकारें हैं, वे न रहें । ऐसा वायु-मंडल पैदा हुआ था । उस सुझाव पर विचार भी हुआ था लेकिन जिन को मंत्री बनना था, वे झुंड के झुंड काहे को यह होने देते ? आखिर वह बात नहीं हुई । प्रान्तीय सरकारें बनीं और नतीजा हम आज देख रहे हैं ।

आज भी मैं समझता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ में यह अधिकार है कि वह जो चाहे कर सकते हैं । वह जैसा कहेंगे, वह हो जायेगा । पहला काम उन को यह करना चाहिये कि भारत के हित में वह संविधान को बदल दें और बदल कर जितनी भी प्रान्तीय सरकारें हैं, उन को खत्म कर दें । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, जो कुछ चाहें, सो वह कर सकते हैं । उन को इतना अधिकार है, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि वह जो कुछ करते हैं, वह विदेशों के बारे में करते हैं, विदेशों के बारे में सोचते हैं और इस देश के बारे में सोचने का न उन के पास समय है और न इरादा है ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा विधेयक यहां पर ला कर देश में इस तरह हलचल पैदा करना बिल्कुल देशद्रोह का काम करना है, देशभक्ति का नहीं ।

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): I would like to deal with the point order raised by Shri R. D. Misra. The hon. Member raised his point of order on three counts.

His first point is that the Bill cannot be referred to a Joint Committee under the proviso to rule 92. That proviso says:

> "Provided that no such motion as is referred to in clause (iii) shall be made with reference to a Bill making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution".

As you are aware, article 110 defines what is a Money Bill. There are so many categories, from (a) to (f). The

hon. Member, Shri R. D. Misra, wants to say that this falls under category (c) on account of the provision contained in clause 21 of the Bill. As a matter of fact, sub-clause (c) relates to custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund. Now, clause 21 says:

> "Section 3 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1953. and paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the Constitution) Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1953, shall, in respect of the financial year 1956-57 have effect subject to such modifications as the President may, by notified order, specify having regard to the transfer of territories effected by section 3 of this Act".

What this Bill proposes to do is to transfer certain areas from Bihar to West Bengal. Therefore, the provision in clause 21 is that the President may, by notified order, specify having regard to the transfer of territories effected by section 3. What is going to be done is only a modification with respect to the amounts which have already been distributed on the basis of the present States of Bihar and West Bengal, on account of the fact that certain territories are proposed to be transferred from Bihar to West Bengal. That will be a sort of modification in the distribution of these funds. I do not think by any stretch of imagination we can argue that that falls within any of the three categories mentioned in sub-clause (c) of artcle 110 (1). What is meant by sub-clause (c) of article 110 (1) is that if there is to be any provision regarding the custody of the Consolidated Fund or Contingency Fund of India, or the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund, then, of course, that would apply. But I think this clause does not in any way fall under that category of a Money Bill. Therefore, I think this could be referred to a Joint Committee.

The next point he raised is in regard to obtaining the President's sanction under clauses (1) and (3) of article 117 of the Constitution. Article 117 deals with special provisions as to financial Bills. Clause 1 says:

> "A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced.....".

Clause 3 says:

> "A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed in either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

I do not think there is any provision in this Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, will involve any additional expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. So that argument is also rather misconceived.

The third point is based on the provision contained in clause 24 of the Bill. That point is related to article 274 of the Constitution. That article reads:

> "No Bill or amendment which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which States are interested, or which varies the meaning of the expression 'agricultural income' as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income-tax, or which affects the principles on which under any of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter moneys are or may be distributable to States, or which imposes any such surcharge for the purposes of the Union as is mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President".

[Shri Pataskar]

5 P. M.

As a matter of fact, I fail to understand it. In clause 24 we say:

> "The right of Bihar to recover arrears of any tax or duty on property situated in the transferred territories, including land revenue, shall belong to West Bengal and the right of Bihar to recover arrears of any other tax or duty in any case where the place of assessment of that tax or duty is in the transferred territories shall also belong to West Bengal."

What is tried to be provided for in clause 24 is none of the items mentioned in article 274. It only relates to State duties or taxes which are in arrears and not to Union taxes. The reference is only to taxes in the State field and not to taxes mentioned in article 274 which are taxes falling within the Union field.

I think all the rounds on which the point of order has been raised are not valid.

Mr. Speaker: Regarding the point of order that has been raised, objection is taken under Rule 92(iii) that a Joint Committee of both Houses cannot be constituted in cases where items which come under sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 are involved.

As the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs has pointed out, there is no fresh appropriation from out of the Consolidated Fund of India, any more than what has already been provided for. It is only the allocation between one State and the other. For such allocation there is no provision in article 110(1)(c) and it cannot be brought within the purview of that particular sub-clause. So far as excise duties are concerned, provision is already made for the payment into the Consolidated Fund and for the withdrawal out of that Fund. The only point is, with respect to the territories which have now been separated from Bihar or transferred from Bihar to West Bengal, what portion has to be sent. I do not think that this comes under sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of article 110.

Then, it is said that under article 117 a recommendation of the President is necessary before a discussion takes place or before the matter is considered and passed. So far as that is concerned, the same answer applies to that also. That also refers to those items mentioned in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110.

Regarding the last point that in clause 24 provision is made for collection of taxes, arrears etc., the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs has pointed out that article 274 does not contemplate any of those items referred to in clause 24 of the Bill. There is no such proposal as is referred to in article 274. So far as this matter is concerned, whatever arrears are due from the territory which is transferred from Bihar to West Bengal has to be collected and that does not come within the purview of article 274, nor does any matter under article 275, require the previous sanction of the President.

In these circumstances, I do not see that there is any point of order. The matter may be debated here.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ever since the question of the transfer of the territory of Bihar to Bengal has been discussed, we have all given it careful consideration. We fully endorse the fervent desire of the leaders of the nation that the whole question of the reorganisation of the States should be considered calmly and objectively and in a constructive spirit keeping always in view the unity of the whole nation, the welfare of the Indian people and the dreams which we have of a great and yet largely unfulfilled destiny. We have to see all these things and to consider the question on these basis.

It has been the anxiety of all of us that nothing should be done that might create mutual ill-will or bitterness between one State and another thus weakening the national unity. And we all appreciate this anxiety because we feel that the readjustment of boundaries should not proceed with the assump-

tion that a certain group or minority, linguistic, racial or cultural has to be rescued from one State, to be transferred to another State for its well-being and security. We strongly object to this view that has been propagated by some Members. Any assumption, implicit or explicit in this matter that a linguistic group is not safe in a particular State has sinister implications and cuts at the very root of the composite state of the Indian nation.

Even apart from this you cannot help bilingual areas at the junctions of two States. They cannot be unilingual by their very nature because two languages are spoken in the two different States and in the border areas there is bound to be a certain mixture of the languages. This is because of the migration of certain population from one place to another and the population growth in certain areas. It might happen that at a particular place today there is a majority of a certain linguistic group; after fifty years there might be the majority of another linguistic group. We cannot help these things. Then on what basis are you going to continue the readjustment of boundaries? Therefore, I think, the Commission has very wisely rejected this theory of one language, one State and have recommended that a satisfactory solution of the minority problem lies in the constitutional safeguards provided in the Constitution or can be provided under our Constitution.

But the most important aspect of the question is neither political nor social nor even the language issue; it is really an economic issue. How far the disparities between various States should be allowed to continue? My friend, Shri Chatterjee has fortunately come back. He refuted the arguments put forward by my friend Shri Mishra. Perhaps he could not appreciate the Hindi language and that is why he said that Shri Mishra had made certain unfair allegations.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: That is exactly the point!

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: But it is not a fact. At least to appreciate the intricacies of the Hindi language he should understand a little more of it. I can assure him on behalf of Shri Mishra that there was no unfair allegation against Shri Chatterjee or against West Bengal. It was just a matter of economic analysis. Compared with Bihar, Bengal is economically in a stronger position. There is no question of ridiculing the partition of Bengal. Not at all. We have every sympathy with the Bengalis. It is strange that Shri Chatterjee of all persons, should come forward and say that Bihar instigated the Muslims in the last riots, the Bihar Hindus went out of their way and created bloodshed and hooliganism. But he forgets that Noakhali was the cause of all that. Bihar was aroused in sympathy for Bengal for that Bihar has got a black name and the Prime Minister also came to us and gave us a thorough scolding. But Mr. Chatterjee had not even the grace to appreciate that feeling of Bihar.

And Shri Mukerjee when he started, first of all, said that Biharis should behave with more grace. I do not know what he means by grace.

Now, coming to the economic aspect of the question, just as social inequality gives rise to class-conflicts, so also if one unit of the federal structure is very weak and the other strong financially, it weakens the very basis of the foundation of the federal structure. Because of the disparity in economic status there are bound to be jealousies and conflicts leading to greater weakening of the federal structure. And so, we warmly welcome the recommendation or the suggestion of the Commission that people's consent should be an important factor in the redistribution of the States. And if it is not a question of creating a new State but rather a question of distributing the boundaries, it is only the will of the people that should be guiding factor here. And here I feel that the wishes of the people have not been given full justice, which they should have been given. If the Commission as well as the Government had adhered to their own principles we would have

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

no objection and we would have unhesitatingly accepted all those recommendations, whatever they might have been. But we are sorry to say that the Commission as well as the Government have ignored many of the basic principles which they themselves pronounced and provided for. And in the present Bill I find that there is a clear violation of those principles, that is, the principles enunciated by the Commission and accepted by the Government.

Before I deal with the specific areas to be divided, I want to lay stress on the psychological aspect of the Bill, and I think that the consideration which seems to have weighed with the Government as well as with the Commission is the supposed feeling of West Bengal that it has been treated unjustly, a feeling said to be based on the fact that since 1905 Bengal nas steadily lost territories. Even to quote the Commission, it says "It is the special background of the West Bengal's claim and it is a psychological aspect". And it seems to us that a desire to heal this supposed wound of West Bengal has influenced Government's recommendations in this matter more than administrative, economic, social or language considerations, because I find that Bengal has not so far given any coherent or clear answers to these questions. Their claims have been divergent and their arguments have been conflicting and I think, therefore, that the claimant has a very poor case. Sir, you were a very good lawyer yourself and therefore, you can appreciate the fact that when a lawyer argues his case before the Judge in a Court with a little stammer or by not putting his arguments strongly and cogently, the Judge at once knows the mind of the lawyer. Now here also these people have not been able to put forth their claims properly even on the floor of this House. I have been listening to the debate during the whole of this morning and afternoon, and I find that they have not put forward any strong claims of their. Their claims, as I said, have been divergent and even misleading as they have been before also. Their grounds for the claim are firstly language and culture; then, according to some, history or geography; then some give economic reasons; some others say that they require space for the rehabilitation of refugees; some say that there is a necessity for their control over the river sources or rivers flowing through West Bengal, Sir, not only have they shifted from one argument to another, but some of the arguments advanced by them have been contradictory to each other. The late Dr. N. R. Sarkar, whom the hon. Minister quoted, described as imprudent and even unpatriotic any emphasis on the linguistic—I want you to note these words—or racial claim and argued that for economic reasons only, West Bengal should have the valley of Ganges, Bagirathi, and Swarnarekha, which means the whole of Bihar. While in the West Bengal Assembly, speaking in 1952, Dr. Roy stated that the river valley argument is not so important as the rehabilitation of the displaced persons. Anyhow, their arguments have been shifting.

Coming again to the psychological aspect, I cannot understand Shri Chatterjee, with his sonorous voice and brilliant language at his command, saying that Bengal has lost territories and has been bleeding since 1905. I do not understand the hysterical instinct of possessiveness. I do not understand the sense of possessiveness in one of the larger units if the province is broken into two for administrative convenience or in deference to the wishes of the people of the region. Is it not a fact that Bihar wanted to be separated? We can very well mix with U.P. which has the same language, same standard of living, etc., but there is a fundamental disparity and difference between Bengal and Bihar. Bengal members have got a very good scapegoat in British imperialism, but that is entirely a different question. The question here is whether the people of Bihar had a right to be separated. If we asked for it and if we were given that separation, whoever might be the

giver, it is all right. It would have been very well had we got it from our national leaders. All the same, though at that time it came from the British imperialists although we were ashamed of the gift coming from them. After all, for our existence we had to take that gift from them and we have to admit that we have flourished because of the fact that we had been separated. It is not with a sense of malice that I say this, but the whole set-up, economic, social and cultural, was such that we could not have flourished in West Bengal.

I think what has been propagated as the psychological aspect of the West Bengal problem is nothing but a desire for compensation for their so-called feeling of frustration or sense of frustration. There is no real basis for that sense of frustration. If Bihar is separated from West Bengal, if Orissa is separated from West Bengal, there should not be that sense prevalent in their minds that there has been a continuous loss of territory to Bengal or that Bengal has been cheated in that manner.

About the economic aspect also, my hon. friend, Shri Chatterjee, laid a lot of stress on this point. I have also my data and I challenge him to disprove them. It is not a matter of Bengal becoming poorer after partition. I agree that if Bengal had been undivided, it would have been the most flourishing State in India, and it was unfortunate that they had to suffer a great loss. But please compare the economic state of Bihar with that of Bengal. The question now is not about undivided Bengal. What is the use of past history? We have to go by the present history, in order to see how much economic disparity is there between Bihar and Bengal. If you will permit me, I wish to give certain figures in my possession about economic condition of W. Bengal after partition. After partition,, West Bengal was left with 40 per cent. of its area and less than 36 per cent. of its population. It is not with a sense of venom that I say this. In order to disprove their statement that partition has rendered them poorer, I am giving these figures. As a matter of fact, in the partition, it has got something more than it deserves.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: We have got an additional 45 lakhs of people.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Let him have my figures and then let him disprove them. I offer that challenge to him. Bengal was left with 40 per cent. of its area and less than 36 per cent. of its population of the undivided Bengal. The density of population in the undivided Bengal was 772 per square mile while the density of population of the present West Bengal is only 709.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is now over 800 per square mile.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: My point is that the density in the area left with West Bengal is lower.

Again the Mayurakshi and Damodar projects are in full swing in West Bengal and there is a lot of economic activity going on there. Therefore, there is lot of scope for employing a large number of the population.

The undivided Bengal had a revenue of Rs. 44 crores and a population of 60.8 million, and after partition, West Bengal was left with a revenue of Rs. 31 crores or so and a population of 21.8 million, that is to say, with two-thirds of the revenue and one-third of the population of the undivided Bengal. From these, it is very clear to you that Bengal is in a better economic position than the other part. It is so obvious that I do not have to argue this case at all.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. lady Member argues the case for Pakistan!

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No, Sir, I just want to disprove their point because it is one of the vital points that they have been stressing—that Bengal has been crippled by partition. I have taken so much time of the House in giving these figures only in order to disprove this argument of theirs. Now the disparity between the economies of the two States Bengal

[Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha]

and Bihar can be seen in this fact that fifteen per cent. of the population of Bengal is employed in productivity other than agriculture while the percentage in respect of Bihar is 4 per cent. That shows that the population of Bihar is more predominantly employed in agriculture and the economy of such a State cannot be very prosperous and so the people there cannot be so rich or wealthy. Economically too, Bengal is much better than Bihar. The *per capita* income is Rs. 8·5 in Bihar while it is Rs. 15 in Bengal. How can it be said that Bengal has a claim over certain territories of Bihar to sustain its economy? We can develop our own economy with that area, if it remains with us and we will be put to a great loss if valuable areas are taken away from us.

The SRC has itself rejected the arguments about the rehabilitation of the displaced persons, because the density of population in Purnea is not such as to provide rehabilitation for the displaced. There is hardly any scope for their settlement there. About Manbhum also the SRC has said that the density of population there was much higher than the adjoining area in West Bengal. Then, how can the argument, that West Bengal wants some more territory for settling the refugees, hold water? The area that is proposed to be taken away from Bihar under this Bill is not in a position to provide the facility for rehabilitating the refugees. So, that argument also loses its validity.

Sir, there are three main arguments advanced in favour of taking away certain parts of Bihar and amalgamating them with Bengal. One is contiguity. It is said that a particular portion will make the northern and central portions of Bengal contiguous. But what about the wish of the people? Is it fair that at the cost of the wishes of the people, murdering the wishes of the people, you should achieve this contiguity? I strongly object to this sort of a procedure.

Then, there was the argument about the national highway. I strongly question the correctness of the view of the Government. Shri Datar stressed this argument. But we have on our side all the strength of the provisions of the Constitution. I would refer here to articles 301, 302, 304 and 307 in Part XIII and also to item 23 in Seventh Schedule of the Union List. By virtue of these provisions, the Parliament can make any legislation regarding the highways, and therefore West Bengal can make free use of the national highway. So that argument has no basis. Is it necessary to transfer these areas to West Bengal for the purpose of maintaining the national highways? Certainly not. Please argue your case in a different and convincing way, but do not argue in this way which can be easily refuted. I speak here with a full sense of responsibility and I may say this on behalf of the people of Bihar and the Government of Bihar, that, if you leave that area with us, we assure that Bihar will never come in the way of their convenience in using the national highways.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Are you authorised?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not make irresponsible statements. I say so in the name of the Government of Bihar. I assure this House again that there will be the fullest measure of co-operation from our side in this matter.

Then there is the point about defence strategy. You have heard what was going on there. People are so desperate that they would leave their hearths and homes and remain here than to go to West Bengal. I was really pained when Shri Chatterjee sarcastically made some remarks about how Bihar has developed such a new love for the Muslims. It is not a question of Bihar loving Muslims or the Muslims loving Bihar; it is a question of Muslims loving themselves and their existence. Since they love their existence, they do not want to go. The

Bihar Government which has taken the responsibility for the welfare of the citizens of that area has taken the responsibility of saying that the Muslims do not want to go to Bengal and that their wishes must be respected. There is no question of any new love being created. Yes, Shri Chatterjee may one day start loving Muslims in India like a new love in the old age.

If you will allow me two more minutes, I shall argue in a little detail, the point regarding the defence strategy. I think it will be the height of unwisdom and a great risk is involved if the people in the border area are left dissatisfied. Is our Prime Minister going to take that risk? That area is a predominantly Muslim area. If that area is kept dissatisfied, can you check the disruptive force of that area?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: We can and we will.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: You should credit those people also with some wisdom. Do they not understand the strategic importance of their place? I am sure they do understand. And in a revengeful mood they will take advantage of your wrongs. If people become desperate, you will not be able to check the anti-national activities in that area. They will be frustrated and will feel that they have better friends in Pakistan, and they will feel that India is not their friend. That will be the psychological consequences of a desperate frustration.

There is also another aspect of that question. It is not a wise policy to give this corridor. In the last despatch of the Secretary of State for India, it is specifically written that the border area must be fed by a bigger State behind it. It will be a foolish act to give a small border corridor to be managed by Bengal Government with a dissatisfied Bihar Government, whom you have dissatisfied and wronged unjustly. The border area should always be kept in a large State. Do not give that border area to a State which will treat it as a neglected child and will not be able to protect or take care of it. I would again refer specifically to that despatch. The Britishers were very wise defence strategists and so I want the Government to take that despatch seriously, should decide the issues on their merits. They should not be influenced by the undue noise of Bengal or the magnificent personality of Dr. Roy when he threatens to resign.

I want to say one last word. The Government should take a serious view of the decision of the Bihar Government and the Bihar Assembly. It is something unparallelled in the constitutional history that a State Assembly has totally rejected a thing when asked to give an opinion.

It may be that you have got constitutional authority to put that Bill in the House in spite of the views of the State Assembly. But that has got serious repercussions. It is very well to say one thing in law, but it is not easy to find out the consequences of a particular action. Therefore, I would ask the Government to consider this rejection on the part of the State Assembly of Bihar. I would also request the Members here in this House to use their calibre and strength so that they may see that justice is done to Bihar. We have been maintaining calmness. We have all along been very calm and quiet like a loyal daughter of mother India. Do not think that it is a weakness on our part. Bihar has behaved with dignity. Do not take advantage of that dignity and do not nurse mass frenzy or a mass feeling of frustration. I would have liked the hon. Home Minister to be here, but unfortunately he is not well. I would ask the hon. Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs to inform him about the feelings of the Members of Bihar. It is not a feeling of some of the Members of Bihar, but the whole of Bihar is unanimous in this regard. I would request the Government to consider these arguments again and again and then only decide this issue on merits.

[Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha]

I am sure that Bengal cannot go beyond a certain limit. It is very easy to say anything in the Press. It is also very easy to shout at something. But when it comes to the question of taking any action I do not think there should be any fear in your minds in that regard. If you have any fear, we can assure you that you need have no fear on that aspect that the people will create nuisance or disturbance in the country. That will never be done. It is all the noise and no substance.

Therefore, I would again ask you to consider all these things and give a proper judgment and not to be guided by fear complex or personality complex or something like that.

Shri S. M. Ghose (Malda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me first of all say that I do not like to conceal my own feeling in the matter. I would have been much happy if the original union proposal had gone through. But, at the same time, I fail really to appreciate the attitude of some of my friends in connection with giving a little territory to West Bengal. Reference to this fear complex or creating nuisance by some people in Bengal or other parts should not have been brought at all in this discussion.

My point is this. This question of reorganisation of States was before the country for the last over two years and the States Reorganisation Commission after carefully considering all the different aspects—linguistic, administrative and other aspects—came to certain decisions and recommended certain measures to be taken by the Government. The Government also consulted various States and through party organisations—especially our Congress organisation—they also discussed the matter and took good time to come to some sort of definite concrete decisions in the matter. After having done all these, the Government came to the conclusion that the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission should be implemented so far as Bengal-Bihar is concerned, except the small territory which they thought should remain with Bihar.

Some of my Bihar friends have said that this is only the first instalment from Bengal. As a matter of fact, they also quoted from the speeches of some of the Members in the Assembly. But my point is, whatever the Members might have said during the discussion, from the Opposition or from the Congress—in our Congress Party also we have expressed our opinion diametrically opposite to each other on this issue—should we take all these things into consideration or the democratic decision taken by the Legislative Assembly, the Central Parliament and the Cabinet at this stage? It will serve no useful purpose. It will serve nobody's interest if we go into those speeches. The Bengal Assembly and the Bengal Council have approved; only certain points, which our Minister of Home Affairs has already pointed out, wherein they have said that the purpose with which the SRC recommended transfer of certain territories to West Bengal will not be served if we take Mahananda as the boundary. Unless we take the river Mechi, the purpose of establishing contiguity will not be served. That is the only point to which the Bengal Assembly and the Council have drawn our attention to. The hon. Minister has also drawn the attention of the Members of this House as well as the members of the Joint Committee to that aspect. The intention or the purpose for which this contiguity was recommended by the States Reorganisation Commission will not be served unless we have the river Mechi as the boundary. That is an important point which every Member should bear in mind.

Then I come to the question of Hindi. Some hon. Member from Bihar said that in West Bengal there is no arrangement for imparting education through Hindi for the Hindi-speakng people. I may tell you that

in my constituency—Malda—already one Hindi school is in existence. The foundation-stone was laid by Shri Jagjivan Ram and after one year the school was opened by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. The West Bengal Government donated Rs. 10,000 for the construction of the building. There is not only this one school but in West Bengal there are several Hindi schools where education is imparted only through Hindi for the Hindi-speaking people. In Calcutta I know there are many schools not only for the Hindi-speaking people but also for people speaking Marathi, Gujerathi etc. In those schools education is imparted through the mother-tongue of the people. Hindi is our Rashtra Bhasha and, therefore, special effort is being made by West Bengal Government to popularise Hindi in higher secondary schools and other educational schools and colleges. That apart, for those whose mother-tongue is Hindi we have a school in my constituency where education is imparted only through Hindi.

About Purnea my friend Shri Barman has already replied to the apprehension of the Muslim population. The thing is, in 1950-51 the situation was really very bad; that is to say, the Muslim who left their homes from this side gave place to Hindu refugees from East Bengal. Their houses were occupied by Hindu refugees from East Bengal. But today, as Shri Chatterjee has already mentioned, out of 7 lakhs of Muslims who migrated to East Bengal during 1950 riots, 6,50,000 have already returned. Out of this 6,50,000 except perhaps in one or two cases, everybody who has returned has been rehabilitated in his own home and the land which he had originally has been given to him. So, that situation is not obtaining today. One Member from Bihar said something about the conditions in West Bengal during 1950-51, but today, every Muslim who has returned from East Bengal has been given his home, land and everything back to him and he has been properly rehabilitated. There is no case for any apprehension on that score.

I think I have already replied to Shri Jaipal Singh's query. He asked "Why, at this stage, should we insist on transferring some territory to West Bengal?" It is not that we are insisting on it. It has its own history. The report of the States Reorganisation Commission was there. I need not repeat what others have said and I do not want to repeat what I have said myself. It has come through a long process. If we really believe in democracy, then, some decision is to be taken by this Parliament. It has already passed through the other processes. In this Parliament we shall have to take stock of those reports and recommendations and the various views expressed. None of us in the country will be benefited and the country as a whole will not also be benefited by delaying the measure. I do not agree with Shri Jaipal Singh when he said that for the time being the measure should be postponed. It is no use postponing it any more.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh referred to our leader and said that he is touring all over the world and preaching peace but that here in India, in Bharat, he is not giving that much attention which is needed. In all humility, I would like to say that because of our nearness to him, he has not been properly appreciated by us. Have we given him that much of co-operation which he needed during all these troubled times? Instead of helping him, all sections, groups and parties tried in their own way to complicate matters. That is my reading of the whole situation.

I shall now refer to the question of Bengal from the economic aspect. It has been said that West Bengal is economically very sound, prosperous, etc. I would like to draw the attention of the House to one aspect of West Bengal's economy today. If we take the total investment in industry in West Bengal today, we will find that more than 80 per cent. of the

[Shri S. M. Ghose]

capital comes from outside and not from the Bengalis themselves. If we take the organised labour, we will find that nearly 68 to 70 per cent. of them comes from outside and not from Bengal. Among the agricultural labour, my own estimate is that nearly 60 per cent. of them are from Bihar. Then again, people who live in Bihar have their land and farm in West Bengal, and this happens in the case of the border areas. I have seen it myself and this happened in my own constituency. During the days of control, there was much difficulty felt in getting paddy from the Bengal area. I myself brought it to the notice of our Prime Minister, of the Chief Minister of Bihar, Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha, and of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy. The matter was discussed at ministerial level and also in the Congress Working Committee, but no satisfactory solution could be found. Today we should not grudge Bengal. My point is that we should have a rational approach to this problem.

I should like to put one quetsion to Shri M. K. Maitra. I do not know whether he is present in the House or not. Today, are we really discussing the problem of linguistic provinces—I am putting this question to my Bengali friends—or, are we having in our minds the problem of Bengalis, after partition, in the Indian Union? We cite examples of Andhra, Maharashtra and other States on linguistic basis. But we forget that those States are in a compact area, speaking the same language, having the same cultural affinity, and that they are contiguous to each other. But, for the Bengalis, the problem that has been created after the formation of Pakistan, is this. Some of the Bengali-speaking people were completely separated from the rest and have had to live in Assam, Tripura and then the Garo Hills intervenes. Then we have some in Goalpara, some in Bihar and Orissa. We have also Bengali-speaking people living in other States. If we had in our minds the interests of India as well as of the Bengali-speaking people living in the Indian Union after partition, and if we had thought as to how best we could serve the people, we would have whole-heartedly embraced the suggestion of Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Krishna Sinha for the reunion of these two States.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Then, why did they back out?

Shri S. M. Ghose: I would have been happy if. . . . . .

Shri K. K. Basu: People's verdict.

Shri S. M. Ghose: Yes; people's verdict. I must point out to my Bihar friends that they were all for this union propoasl. But I cannot really understand why, if they were for a union of Bengal and Bihar, there should be this attitude of opposition towards this transfer of a small territory to West Bengal. My point is this. I am not one of those who believe that once these new States come into being, the question of reunion will never come back. I still hope that in some form or other, at the time of formation of the zones or regions, this question will come up again. In the meantime, if we can develop the attitude of mutual trust and confidence and helpfulness, we shall be able to deal with that proposal when it comes before us.

One point more and I have finished My appeal to my friends opposite from Bengal is this. Whatever their individual views or party views on this question might have been in the past, let us now at this stage all come together and support the view which the Bill has brought before us, with the modification which Dr. B. C. Roy has suggested in the Bengal Assembly, because, otherwise, the whole purpose will be frustrated.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have all the time felt that it was a sad day when the decision to constitute a States Reorganisation Commission was taken.

This matter officially was placed before this House in the President's Address and during the discussion on that address, I said even at that time that it was a decision which was illfated. I am sorry to say that that view which I held then has come to be very much true indeed. The results that we see today, in my opinion, are only a part of what it may ultimately lead to; I wish and pray that it may not be so.

The position with regard to the reorganisation of States has been, as you know, and as I have no doubt every Member of the House who has gone through the report and the different discussions in the different State Assemblies will know, that different aspects have been considered and in different lights. There is no doubt that "linguistic States" was the be-all and end-all of States Reorganisation in the view of leaders of public opinion at one time in this country. But, it is also a fact that since then considerations have weighed which have certainly brought about a major alteration in that view. I am using moderate language. When the Dar Commission was referred to what is known as the J.V.P. Committee—Jawaharlal, Vallabhai and Pattabhi Sitaramayya Committee they clearly stated that it was not possible in all cases to arrive at a redistribution or a reorganisation of States on the basis of linguistic alignments only. This question assumes very large proportions and becomes an important consideration when we come to decide the question of border areas in this light. Which is the border area, I ask, anywhere in the world, not only in India or between Bihar and Bengal, where you will not find people speaking two languages and where it would be possible to classify the whole lot of bi-lingual inhabitants having one local dialect as one set of people and speaking another local dialect as another set of people? That is the position which obtains with regard to Manbhum. I shall deal with that problem later.

With Purnea, even that position does not obtain. It was as a result of various considerations—the difficult condition in this country, the demands of the people and the commitments which the Congress had entered into, that it was laid down by the Dar Commission and the J.V.P. Committee that there must at least be 70 per cent. population speaking one language to enable the consideration of the merger of that area with any particular linguistic area. On the top of that, there was also the consideration of the people's will.

Friends have remarked that people in Bihar speak in terms of what Dhuryodhana spoke at one time:

सूच्यग्रं न दातव्यं, बिना युद्धेन केशव

This portion of the Sanskrit verse was not quoted, but it was translated. I wonder how such an insinuation could be made against Bihar. When Bihar agreed to the merger proposal which was hailed throughout the country and which was rejected even without a prior consultation with Bihar, was it an attitude of

"सूच्यग्रं न दातव्यं"

or was it an attitude of co-operative effort to bring about solutions which might be favourable not only to this part of the country, but to all? That was the manner in which we took up this matter and we tried to decide it. But having given up that decision, would it be desirable, I ask, in the interest of all concerned to have a strip of land here or a strip of land there? I have no doubt that it would not benefit Bengal in any appreciable measure; but, it will leave a feeling in the minds of the people of Bihar that even at this last stage, in 1956, an attempt was made to carve out a bigger Bengal, if I may say so, at the cost of Bihar. I am not in a position to advise Bengal; it would be presumptuous on my part to do so. But, may I ask our friends to coolly consider this question whether it would be desirable in the interests of Bengal itself to have Kishanganj? I do not want to go into the complications; they are so obvious.

[Shri Syamnandan Sahaya]

A gallant friend in this House said a few days ago humorously: "What is the use of a spouse who starts saying, 'I shall go back to my father's house' the very day she comes to the husband's house"? That friend, I know, has had vast and varied experience of matrimonial alliances and, although humorously put, it was very aptly put. What is the use of our saying here, "The census figure is this or that; or, the people of Kishanganj want this or that"? I do not want any new census to be taken. I depend on friends in this House—Mr. H. N. Mukerjee and Mr. Barman. Mr. Barman passes through Kishanganj at least a dozen times during the year; let him go to the place and find out—I suppose he may be knowing much about it already—if even 1 or 2 per cent. of the people really desire to go to Bengal. The fear may not be justified; I am not supporting the fear. I am only stating a fact. The fact remains that you will be hard put to it today to find even 1 or 2 per cent. people in Kishanganj who will be willing to leave Bihar and go to Bengal? Is that not a matter well worth consideration for Bengal itself? Leave aside the considerations of Bihar in this matter; would it be desirable to have at that point which has been termed as international border", a disgruntled population of nearly 3 to 4 lakhs of people? Let us also scrutinise the situation; let us find out what results are likely to follow.

My friend, Mr. Chatterjee, mentioned about some incidents between Hindus and Muslims in Bihar during the troublous days of 1946-47. When he referred to it sarcastically, I was reminded of an Urdu couplet which I shall share with you. I shall translate it in English.

"बाएँ किस्मत वह भी कहते हैं बुरा"
What ill luck even he calls me bad.
"हम बुरे सबसे लिए"

6 P.M

The meaning of this line of course, is simple. I say, whoever else might have blamed us, surely, Bengali friends should have not blamed us. They should not at any rate quote anybody including the Prime Minister as something having been said against Bihar in this connection. It was all a reaction to what had happened in Noakhali and other places. Everybody knows that. I do not say that the Hindus in Bihar were right in doing what they did. We all tried to suppress it, and no one advocated the happenings except that there were a few people here and there, group of Shri N. C. Chatterjee being some of them.

That apart, I say it is a very plain and simple matter. What is the use of disputing a fact? I suggest that Shri Barman and Shri H. N. Mukerjee, both of them, should go to Kishanganj and if they have no objection, they may take me also with them. If they can find only one or two per cent. of the population, with them,—I have no authority on behalf of the Government of Bihar to say that I would yield in their favour—but I am a citizen of India, and a Member of this august body and in that capacity I shall assure them that I shall do my best to make this transfer as smooth as possible.

Shri Barman: Does my hon. friend know that the northern part of this area is populated by people of my community?

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Northern part or southern part. I am talking of Kishanganj as a whole. Let them go and take stock of things. In a hurry or with any desire that they must do something, let them not do a thing for which they may repent later. Let me tell Shri Datar also, that he may not do anything now which he may repent later. There was a time, long ago, of course, when there was trouble in Darjeeling. Wherefrom did military support come? Not from Fort William at Calcutta, but from Dinapore in Bihar. There are historical records. I shall place them before the Joint Committee. Let them see it. When there is trouble,

from where can we send a large number of people? Certainly Bihar. While I appreciate the view—I fully appreciate but I do not share that view—that two parts cannot remain without a connecting link, what I say is, you can have communication without much difficulty on either side. In fact, I placed this view when I was representing this matter before the Congress President. I said that there was a really big and good road exactly running parallel taking you up to Darjeeling. Even the question of Mechi River will not arise. It takes you straight from the southern portion of Bengal to the northern portion thereof. There is not much of a dislocation; there may be some dislocation but that could be settled. Therefore, I thought that perhaps if this debate had not preceded the discussions in the Joint Committee where we expect to discuss with and persuade, each other better results might have been obtained, because, we could have placed these points and shown them the relative advantages and disadvantages in a comparatively easy atmosphere.

In this connection, I may point out to the hon. Home Minister also, that he was guided by one sentence in the S.R.C. Report that Kishanganjia and Sirpuria the local dialects were akin to Bengali. Perhaps they may be. Of course, there are differences of opinion. I have got chapter and verse to show that this is not so. I have no time now. I shall place them before the Joint Committee and show that there was a stage when that was the decision, but later on, eminent linguistic scholars stated that they were more akin to Hindi. One thing is admitted however, that it is written in Kathi script, a script which is a Hindi script. This is in the report itself.

There is another thing. The Commission has definitely stated that there must be protection given to Urdu and a special provision should be made for the Urdu-speaking people of Kishenganj. If Kishenganjiya and Shivpuriya were the dialects there and if these were so akin to Bengali, what was the necessity for the Commission to make a clear pronouncement that Urdu was their language and that Urdu must be given a special protection. Let us look at the problem of the West Bengal Government. They have got Bengali as their language. They may have Hindi as the national language. They have also to make arrangements for Urdu now. There may be some schools teaching Urdu as Shri Barman and Shri Chatterjee have said. I have not heard of them. Surely they would not say they are Urdu schools with all its implications. They have to make arrangements not only for Urdu schools, but arrangements for receiving petitions written in Urdu script to be filed by these people in courts and administrative departments, because what else is the purpose of giving protection? Merely Urdu education in school will not be enough unless the advantage of what is learnt is also available in other and higher spheres. These are the problems so far as Purnea is concerned.

So far as Purulia is concerned, some friend said that the population figures went up by 707 per cent. I do not know whether my friend had full information on that point. It is not my desire to say that what he stated was not in conformity with accuracy, but I will only point out to him that what has been done is really recounting of the self-same census slips of 1951. Nothing more, nothing new has been done. They were re-counted with the result that an enormous discrepancy has been found and the position of percentage has undergone changes beyond anybody's calculation. I shall not detain you with figures. I have the figures, and I shall place them before the Joint Committee because I think that would be the right place where this question could be raised.

Apart from this question of linguistic considerations and boundaries being removed further to Purulia, the point is that the Commission which dealt with this problem—and the

[Shri Syamnandan Sahaya]

foundation on which they and we base all our arguments inclusive of the provisions of this Bill introduced and being referred to the Joint Committee—decided this issue on the basis of the catchment area of a river. This is surprising enough. Many friends have put forth various arguments about it. For instance, the Gandak rises in Nepal and therefore one may say that we must have part of Nepal, the Sone rises in Madhya Pradesh and therefore we must have part of Madhya Pradesh etc. They are all valid arguments if on that basis the Government of India is to come to the decision that parts of Purulia should be transferred to Bengal. I do not deny the fact that there is an appreciable amount of population in Purulia of Bengalis who also desire, naturally, to go to Bengal, but if I may say so it appears to me that better sense has dawned on them. I have recently heard that that portion of Purulia will be attached to Bankura or some other sub-division and all the district lawyers will become hardly sub-divisional lawyers with all the difficulties that are facing lawyers particularly after the abolition of zamindari. They are all district lawyers. When they go to Bengal, they will be made sub-divisional lawyers or even less than that. I do not think the enthusiasm which at one time ran supreme still finds the same temperature.

One thing, however, was said by a friend here. Some one talked about a plebiscite and it was remarked: "You talk of a plebiscite. Don't you remember and know that a thousand people marched from Purulia to Calcutta with a view to secure this readjustment of boundaries, of a portion of Purulia or Manbhum to be included in Bengal"? I say there is a great deal of force in what my hon. friend on the other side said. But do one thousand people constitute the population or any appreciable percentage of the population of Purulia? Would that by any chance, by any stretch of imagination, by any jugglery of figures be considered to be an appreciable proportion of the population of Manbhum? I say to that friend that in Manbhum also there are many Bengalis, leave aside the other population, who would not like to join Bengal. There are among Bengalis in Purulia town itself people who would not like to be separated from Bihar. However, that is another matter.

The other point which I would ask the Joint Committee and particularly my friends from Bengal to consider is that no one would advocate that there should be any ill-feeling left even if a portion of this part of the territory has got to go to the other State or even if it has not got to go to the other State in any circumstance.

I would ask my hon. friends, particularly from Bengal, to consider whether they are not placing Bihar in an even more difficult position with regard to communications, so far as Dhanbad, Ranchi, Jamshedpur and Purulia are concerned than what they themselves feel today with regard to North Bengal and South Bengal.

I have thought of a formula. I have also studied the problem carefully, studied it not merely from historical accounts, but from figures and maps. I hope that when the matter comes up before the Joint Committee, I shall be able to convince my friends from Bengal that there is even now room for adjustment, whereby both can flourish, and both can come to a decision without any ill-feeling.

Only one more word, and I have done. My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee quoted certain statements from the speeches made in the Bihar Assembly. I know of similar statements having been made elsewhere in other Assemblies also including Bengal. But it has not been Bihar's culture to reciprocate bad manners. Therefore, although I have no authority, yet because I am a Bihari by birth, and I am a representative of a portion of Bihar in this House, I would like to say that if he or any other

Bengali has felt offended by anything that has been said on the floor of the Bihar Assembly, I extend to them sincere apologies on our behalf.

Shri Datar: We had had today a debate which was on a very high level. I am obliged to all the hon. Members who took part in the debate and maintained it, as I said, on a level of great dignity.

Naturally, there were strong speeches. But strong speeches can be made without necessarily getting excited. In particular I was happy to hear the extremely conciliatory as also dignified speech of Shri Syamnandan Sahaya. One might or might not agree with him. But his approach was quite proper.

So far as this question is concerned, when so many points have been raised, I am confident that the Joint Committee will consider all of them, and will make such amendments as they consider proper and as are entirely in a harmonious spirit, because, after all, Bengal and Bihar have to live together as very good and cordial neighbours. Therefore, I reciprocate the feeling that my hon. friend suggested, namely that whatever might happen, whether this portion goes to Bengal, or whether the other portion remains in Bihar, we have always to maintain extreme cordiality and good neighbourly relations, so far as these areas are concerned.

I do not propose to take a very long time, but very briefly, I shall refer to some of the points that have been raised by hon. Members. It was suggested that so far as the present Bill is concerned, it has been the product of hurry and haste and it has been hustled through.

I may point out to hon. Members that this question was considered fully. It might also be noted that just as the decision that we want to take is a democratic decision, similarly the methods or the procedure that was followed was also a perfectly democratic one, in the sense that at every stage, we have consulted the leaders of Bengal as also of Bihar in a number of cases. Therefore, it would not be proper to say that this matter is being hustled through.

Then it was stated that West Bengal was very affluent and prosperous and Bihar was neglected. I would point out that so far as these two States are concerned, they are in the same position to a very large extent. India itself is a land which is extremely backward so far as economic conditions are concerned, and I would not like to accept the position that Bihar has been neglected or that West Bengal has been favoured. Therefore, both these States have to progress, especially so far as the economic side is concerned. Hence, it would not be proper for one party to say that West Bengal is extremely prosperous and that Bihar is being neglected. We are not neglecting any parts of India at all, much less such important and highly conscious parts like Bihar and West Bengal. Therefore, I would like that both these States feel that they are looked after very well by the Government of India who always hold the balance even between these two States, as amongst others.

An hon. Member on this side made some remarks which I did not relish at all. On a number of occasions, he made reference to the Government of India as the Delhi *Devta*. There is no *Devta* here at all. There is no ruler here at all. We are all your humble servants. That is what you have always to understand. We are always open to correction; we are always open to proper modification whenever suggestions are made. Therefore, it would not be proper to make such references, especially on the part of my hon. friends on this side.

Secondly, I would also like to suggest to all hon. Members of this House that, especially when our great Prime Minister has been carrying on his work in such an excellent manner, and has raised the stature of India, nothing should be stated on the floor of the House that would be taken advantage of or exploited by others.

[Shri Datar]

Unfortunately, we have got sufficient mud-slinging at our great Prime Minister from certain quarters. I do desire that all hon. Members who contribute to the debate in this House should always understand what the repercussions of their remarks would be so far as other countries are concerned.

An hon. lady Member made an excellent and highly effective speech. To what extent, it is effective on me, I am not prepared to say here at all. But she made a number of very good points which it will be the duty of the Joint Committee, and naturally Government, to consider. This is the way in which she put her points. But I did not like the last point. She made a reference to Muslims in Kishanganj. When the hon. lady Member was speaking, perhaps unconsciously, certainly without meaning it, she said something which was almost an incitement to the Muslims there to behave in a manner not worthy of the citizens of India. Now, I know that the Muslims of India in general, and Muslims in Kishanganj in particular, are quite loyal to the country, and I cannot think that merely because a particular decision has been taken by Parliament so far as the future of that area is concerned, forces of disorderliness and violence will be thrown by them. Therefore, whenever we use any arguments, we ought to be careful to see that they are not availed of or exploited by anti-social elements or anti-Indian elements.

So far as the Muslims are concerned, the Report has very rightly pointed out that their language, namely Urdu, should be protected. It has also been stated very clearly that so far as the Kishanganj people are concerned, they are nervous lest there should be more settlement of refugees in their lands. Therefore, the Commission have rightly pointed out that the Government of West Bengal should give an assurance to the effect that the Urdu language and Urdu schools, wherever they are, should be properly looked after by the West Bengal Government.

Secondly, that no attempt should be made for the resettlement of certain refugees in this area which appears to be a fairly thickly populated one. Whatever that may be, all these things will have to be done. I am quite confident that after proper decisions have been taken by the hon. Members and after the report has come it will lead to the re-establishment of extremely good relations between all the parties.

My friend, Shri Jaipal Singh stated that we are not at present in a normal state of affairs. It is true that sometimes abnormal conditions come in and abnormal feelings are aroused. But, I am quite confident that a time will come when all these feelings, however disturbed they are, however temporarily bitter they are, all of them would have died down, would have been allowed to rest and we would come back to a position where the different communities and the people speaking the various languages would live in peace and amity as is the tradition of India.

Reference was made to Boundary Commission. So far as this question is concerned, you are aware that the S.R. Commission went into the whole question. After full consideration they have made a report. It is to be admitted that now after some apparent ruffling here and there things are gradually stabilising. The question is whether at such a time a Boundary Commission should be appointed at all. I would request the hon. Members to look at the repercussions of the appointment of a Boundary Commission. All that has happened in various parts of India will again come up and the position will be extremely bad. So far as such questions are concerned, we have always been following this policy, namely, that Government have to take a decision when certain parties do not come to an agreement.

An hon. Member, I think, Pandit Tiwary, asked why should Government at all try to proceed with the

enforcement of their decision when both parties are highly dissatisfied. That is always the case, whenever an award is given by arbitrators. My friend Shri Chatterjee knows very well that whenever a matter has been referred to arbitration and the arbitrator gives the award both the parties are dissatisfied. But the ultimate outcome is that good relations are established between the parties. When there is dissatisfaction on both sides it means that we are absolutely impartial. At least I take credit for this position. I would also point out to this House that all these questions will be considered fully in the Joint Committee as the States Reorganisation Bill was considered by the other Committee. Let us hope that with mutual goodwill and co-operation and a desire to approach the question in a harmonised spirit on both sides we shall maintain such good relations and that the report would be found satisfactory by almost the larger sections of the House on both sides. It is quite likely that there might be some dissatisfaction here and there. If friends on both sides approach this question as Indians who want to remain as Indians and that the interests of Bengal are safeguarded by the members from Bihar and the interests of Bihar are safeguarded by the members from Bengal, the report shall be a highly satisfactory one. In this spirit I am appealing to all hon. Members to pass this motion and to pave the way for a harmonious settlement of this question in the eastern portion of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 48 members; 32 from this House, namely, Shri Atulya Ghosh, Shri Upendra Nath Barman, Shri Abdus Sattar, Shri Subodh Hasda, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri A. Ibrahim, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Syamnandan Sahaya, Shri P. C. Bose, Shri Phani Gopal Sen, Shri H. V. Pataskar, Shri P. Ramaswamy, Shri Asim Krishna Dutt, Pandit Algu Rai Shastri, Shri Shriman Narayan, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri B. N. Datar, Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Dr. Hari Mohan, Shri S. K. Patil, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri S. S. More, Shri Vijneshwar Missir, Shri Jaipal Singh, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri Mohit K. Moitra, Shri Tushar Chatterjea, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri J. B. Kripalani, Shri Bhajahari Mahata, and Shri Benjamin Hansda, and 16 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 7th August, 1956;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

6-28 P. M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 26th July, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Wednesday, 25th July, 1956.*]

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 809-10

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953, making certain further amendments to the Air Corporations Rules, 1954:—

(i) Notification No. 7-CA (11)/55, dated the 4th July, 1955, together with an explanatory note.

(ii) Notification No. 7-CA (13)/55, dated the 13th January, 1956.

(2) A copy of each of the following Rules, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 :—

(i) The Citizenship Rules, 1956, published in the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.R.O. 1574, dated the 7th July, 1956.

(ii) The Citizens (Registration at Indian Consulates) Rules, 1956, published in the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.R.O. 1525 dated the 7th July, 1956.

(3) A copy of the Central Excise Notification No. 8-CER/56, dated the 14th July, 1956, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . 811

Fifty-sixth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . 811—13

Shri Raghunath Singh called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the recent earthquake in Kutch.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENT BY SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH *RE*: RESIGNATION FROM OFFICE OF MINISTER . . . 813—22

Shri C. D. Deshmukh made a statement in explanation of his resignation from the office of Minister.

The Prime Minister also made a statement pertinent thereto.

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE .. 823—974

The motion to refer the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill to a Joint Committee was moved by Shri Datar, the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Motion was adopted.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, 26TH JULY, 1956.

Consideration of the States Reorganisation Bill as reported by Joint Committee.